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«БАРАНОВИЧСКИЙ ГОСУДАРСТВЕННЫЙ УНИВЕРСИТЕТ»

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У КАРТЫ МИРА
AT THE MAP OF THE WORLD

**Учебно-методическое пособие
по практике устной и письменной речи**

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Включает тексты, упражнения и задания, направленные на формирование навыков и умений чтения, говорения, аудирования и письма по теме «У карты мира».

Предназначено для студентов второго курса лингвистических университетов и факультетов иностранного языка, изучающих английский как основную специальность.

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FOREWORD

This book is compiled for Second Year University students majoring in English, though it can also be used as a self-study reference, practice and grammar book or as supplementary material in preparation for exams. Thematically, it meets the requirements of the curriculum and is designed to develop the students' language and interaction competences, their reading skills, improve their ability to understand authentic English texts. An attempt is made to broaden their knowledge about the world, countries, nationalities, languages, population, places of specific geographic interest, wonders of the world. The book consists of several sections performed as individual, pair or group activities in class, 2 appendixes. Students also need to have access to English-English dictionaries.

Authors

LET'S START REVEALING THE WORLD

The Earth has been continuously subjected to a variety of natural forces throughout the 4.5 billion years of its existence. Powerful geological and atmospheric phenomena have continually changed its terrain, its climate, its vegetation and, of course, the appearance of its inhabitants. About 10,000 years ago, Homo sapiens or “modern human beings” began their exciting cultural evolution, one that has gathered momentum around the world over the last 100 years. Today, in addition to the forces of nature, the growing global population of over six billion people is having an impact on the face of our planet. Human beings are continually reshaping their environments. The billions of people on our planet are divided into diverse social, economic and ethnic groups. Humanity, undoubtedly, has immense scientific and creative potential but so many of the world's major problems, including disease and poverty, remain unresolved...

COUNTRIES / NATIONALITIES / LANGUAGES

1. Make sure you're friendly with the map. Show on the map the following countries, pronounce them correctly¹, find and learn their capitals.

EUROPE

Austria / Albania / Belgium / Bosnia and Herzegovina / Bulgaria / Belarus / (the) Czech Republic / Croatia / Denmark / Estonia / Finland / France / Germany / Great Britain / Greece / Hungary / Ireland / Iceland / Italy / Latvia / Lithuania / Luxembourg / Macedonia / the Netherlands / Norway / Poland / Portugal / Romania / Russia / Slovakia / Slovenia / Spain / Switzerland / Sweden / Serbia / (the) Ukraine.



ASIA

Afghanistan / Bangladesh / Vietnam / Israel / India / Indonesia / Jordan / Iraq / Iran / Yemen / China / Korea (North and South) / Laos / Lebanon / Mongolia /

¹ Use Appendix A if necessary.

Pakistan / Saudi Arabia / Syria / Turkey / the Philippines / Japan.



AFRICA

Algeria / Angola / Chad / Ethiopia / Guinea / Egypt / Congo / Libya / Mali / Madagascar / Morocco / Mozambique / Namibia / Niger / Nigeria / Somali / (the) Sudan / South Africa / Togo / Tunis / Uganda / Zimbabwe.



NORTH AMERICA / SOUTH AMERICA

Argentina / Bolivia / Brazil / Canada / Chile / Colombia / Cuba / Ecuador / Guatemala / Mexico / Nicaragua / Panama / Paraguay / Peru / Suriname / Uruguay / the United States of America.



USING “THE”

Most names of countries are used without **the**, but some countries and other names have **the** before them, e.g. The USA, The United Kingdom/UK, The Commonwealth.

Some countries may be referred to with or without **the**: (the) Lebanon, (the) Gambia, (the) Ukraine, (the) Sudan.

ADJECTIVES REFERRING TO COUNTRIES AND LANGUAGES

With **-ish**: British, Irish, Flemish, Danish, Turkish, Spanish.

With **-(i)an**: Canadian, Brazilian, American, Russian, Australian.

With **-ese**: Japanese, Chinese, Guyanese, Maltese, Taiwanese.

With **-i**: Israeli, Iraqi, Kuwaiti, Pakistani, Yemeni, Bangladeshi.

With **-ic**: Icelandic, Arabic.

Some adjectives are worth learning separately: **Swiss, Thai, Greek, Dutch, Cypriot.**

NATIONALITIES

Some nationalities have nouns for referring to people, e.g. a Finn, a Swede, a Turk, a Spaniard, a Dane, a Briton, an Arab. For most nationalities we can use the adjective as a noun, e.g. a German, an Italian, a Belgian, a Catalan, a Greek, an African. Some need woman/man/person added to them (you can't say "a Dutch"), so if in doubt, use them, e.g. a Dutch man, a French woman, an Irish person, an Icelandic man.

PEOPLES AND RACES

People belong to **ethnic groups** and **regional groups** such as **Afro-Caribbeans, Asians, Orientals, Latin Americans, North Africans, Europeans**. They speak **dialects** as well as languages. Everyone has a **mother tongue** or **first language**; many have **second** and **third languages**. Some people are perfect in more than one language and are **bilingual** or **multilingual**.

2. What are you? Identify yourself according to the following example:

Name:	<i>Wanija Krishnamurthan</i>
Nationality:	<i>Malaysian</i>
Mother tongue:	<i>Tamil (S.India)</i>
Second/Third languages:	<i>English, Malay</i>
Type of dialect of English:	<i>Malaysian</i>
Ethnic group:	<i>Asian (Tamil Indian)</i>

3. In many cases the word for a person who comes from a particular country is the same as the adjective, and the word for all the people of the country is the plural form of this. Complete the table as in the example:

<i>country</i>	<i>adjective</i>	<i>person</i>	<i>people</i>
America	American	an American	the Americans
Australia	Australian		
Belgium	Belgian		
Canada	Canadian		
Chile	Chilean		
Germany	German		
Greece	Greek		
India	Indian		
Italy	Italian		
Mexico	Mexican		
Norway	Norwegian		
Pakistan	Pakistani		

All nationality adjectives that end in '-an' follow this pattern. All nationality adjectives that end in '-ese' also follow this pattern. However, the plural form of these words is the same as the singular form. For example:

<i>country</i>	<i>adjective</i>	<i>person</i>	<i>people</i>
China	Chinese	a Chinese	the Chinese
Portugal	Portuguese		
Vietnam	Vietnamese		

A form ending in '-ese' is in fact not commonly used to refer to one person. For example, people tend to say a Portuguese man or a Portuguese woman rather than 'a Portuguese'.

Note that **Swiss** also follows this pattern.

4. There is a group of nationality words where the word for all the people of a country is the plural of the word for a person from that country, but the adjective is different. Complete the table as in the example:

<i>country</i>	<i>adjective</i>	<i>person</i>	<i>people</i>
Czech Republic	Czech	a Czech	the Czechs
Denmark	Danish	a Dane	
Finland	Finnish	a Finn	
Iceland	Icelandic	an Icelander	
New Zealand	New Zealand	a New Zealander	
Poland	Polish	a Pole	
Slovakia	Slovak	a Slovak	
Sweden	Swedish	a Swede	
Turkey	Turkish	a Turk	

5. Another group of nationality words have a special word for the person who comes from the country, but the adjective and the word for the people are the same. Complete the table as in the example:

<i>country</i>	<i>adjective</i>	<i>person</i>	<i>people</i>
Britain	British	a Briton	the British
England		an Englishman an Englishwoman	
France		a Frenchman a Frenchwoman	
Holland		a Dutchman a Dutchwoman	
Ireland		an Irishman an Irishwoman	
Spain		a Spaniard	
Wales		a Welshman a Welshwoman	

Briton is used only in writing, and is not common in British English, but is the standard term for someone from the UK in American English.

The adjective relating to **Scotland** is usually **Scottish**. **Scotch** is old-fashioned. A person from Scotland is **a Scot, a Scotsman, or a Scotswoman**. You usually refer to all the people in Scotland as **the Scots**.

REFERRING TO A PERSON

Instead of using a nationality noun to refer to a person from a particular country, you can use a nationality adjective followed by a noun such as **man, gentleman, woman, or lady**.

... *an Indian gentleman.*

... *a French lady.*

If someone uses a nationality noun in the singular, they are more likely to be referring to a man of a particular nationality than a woman. When people want to refer to a woman of a particular nationality, they tend to use a nationality adjective followed by a noun such as **woman** or **girl**.

*He had married a **Spanish girl**.*

***An American woman** in her sixties told me that this was her first trip abroad.*

People usually use nationality adjectives rather than nouns after **be**. For example, you would say **He's Polish** rather than 'He's a Pole'.

*Spike is **American**. You can tell from the accent.*

Plural nationality nouns ending in '**-men**' sometimes refer to both men and women. Similarly, singular nouns ending in '**-man**' are sometimes used to refer in a general way to a person of a particular nationality.

... *advice that has strongly antagonized many ordinary **Frenchmen**.*

... *if you're a **Frenchman** or a **German**.*

6. Some adjectives can form regional groups, e. g. Latin American countries are almost all described by — (i)an adjectives. Complete this list of Latin American adjectives. Look at a world map if necessary!

Brazilian, Chilean, ...

The same applies to former European socialist countries and parts of the former Soviet Union. Complete the list: *Hungarian, Armenian, ...*

7. Famous names. Can you name a famous ... ?

Example. *Argentinean sportsman? — Diego Maradona.*

- 1) Chinese politician?
- 2) Black Southern African political figure?
- 3) Polish person who became a world religious leader?
- 4) Italian opera singer?
- 5) Irish rock -music group?

- 6) French fashion designer?
- 7) English composer?
- 8) American movie-star?

8. Correct the mistakes in these newspaper headlines.

- 1) Madonna to marry a French? Hollywood sensation!
- 2) Britains have highest tax rate in EC.
- 3) Vietnamese refugees leave Hong Kong camps.
- 4) Police arrest Danish on smuggling charge.
- 5) Iraqi delegation meets Pakistanian President.
- 6) A Dutch barred from job.
- 7) Spaniard Royal family quits.

9. Complete the following list. Remember that in some countries they speak more than one language.

They come from ...

They're ...

They speak ...

Austria
 Albania
 Bangladesh
 Belgium
 Bulgaria
 Bolivia
 China
 Cuba
 Cyprus
 Denmark
 Holland
 Hong Kong
 India
 Israel
 Jordan
 Laos
 Norway
 Poland
 Rumania
 Spain
 Sweden
 Turkey

10. Complete the following statements using articles where necessary and a nationality word.

- 1) ... believe that their home is their castle.
- 2) ... were ruled by the Tsars until 1917.
- 3) ... are known for their smile and optimism.
- 4) ... are the most popular nation in the world.
- 5) ... are famous for their hockey team.
- 6) ... are always dressed in an elegant way.
- 7) ... believe in Buddha and reincarnation.
- 8) ...are renowned all over the world, as their men wear special skirts, known as kilts.
- 9) ... love macaroni and cheese.
- 10) ... are known for their hospitality and tolerance.

11. Which nationalities can be described with the adjectives in the box? Use the linking adjuncts given below to make up the descriptions.

Hard-working / easy-going / punctual / friendly / reserved / emotional / lazy / outgoing / hospitable / sociable / formal / casual / enthusiastic / quiet/ tolerant / talkative / sophisticated / well-dressed / fun-loving / respectful / humorous / serious / nationalistic / romantic / religious / pedantic / polite.

Linking adjuncts:

- adding information:

also ²	at the same time	furthermore	on top of that
as well	besides	moreover	too

- giving a parallel:

again	equally	likewise	
by the same token	in the same way	similarly	

- contrasting:

all the same	even so	nonetheless	still
alternatively	however	on the contrary	then again
by contrast	instead	on the other hand	though
conversely	nevertheless	rather	

² For the use of **also** — **too** — **as well** consult Appendix B.

12. Foreigners generally view other nations through stereotypes, e. g. *The British are conservative... The Italians are talkative...*

Suggest some other stereotypic characteristics of the nations, ask your group mates whether they agree with you or not.

Express your opinion with the help of the words / word combinations given below.

INDICATING DEGREE OF CERTAINTY

You can indicate how certain or definite you are about what you are saying by using one of the following adverbs and adjuncts. They are arranged from 'least certain' to 'most certain':

- conceivably;
- possibly;
- perhaps, maybe;
- hopefully;
- probably;
- presumably;
- almost certainly;
- no doubt, doubtless, undoubtedly;
- definitely, surely.

*She is **probably** right.*

***Perhaps** they looked in the wrong place.*

*He knew that under the surgeon's knife, he would **surely** die.*

Maybe is normally used at the beginning of a sentence.

***Maybe** you ought to try a different approach.*

Definitely is hardly ever used at the beginning of a sentence.

*I'm **definitely** going to get in touch with these people.*

WORLD REGIONS

13. Draw a schematic picture of the world map and put the world regions in their proper places.

North America

The Arctic

The Atlantic

The Pacific

Southern Africa

Latin America

The Caribbean

Scandinavia

Europe

North Africa

Central Africa

The Middle East

The Indian Ocean

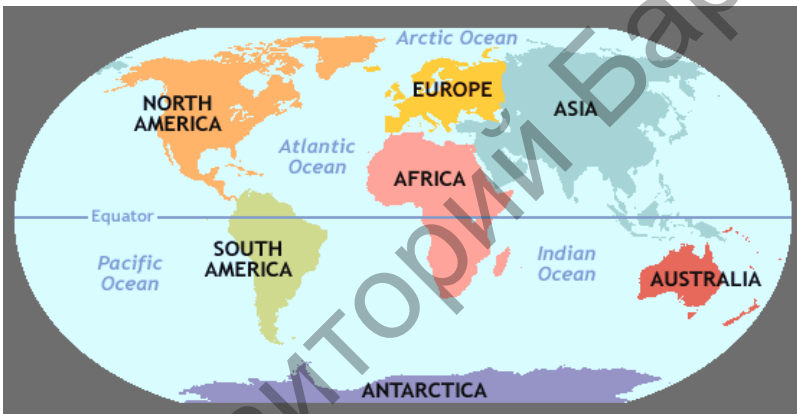
Asia

The Far East

Australia

14. World quiz.

- 1) How many continents are there in the world?
- 2) How many world regions do you know?
- 3) Can you name all the oceans in English?
- 4) Which is the longest river in the world?
- 5) How many languages are there in the world?
- 6) What are the five countries with the highest population?
- 7) What are the five most widely spoken languages?
- 8) Which countries, strictly speaking, are in Scandinavia?
- 9) Where is Kiribati?
- 10) Where do people speak Inuit?



The World Continents [7]

Central America is the term used to describe the countries north of South America and south of Mexico. These countries include Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama.

Latin America is the term that refers to countries in the southern half of the Western Hemisphere where people speak Spanish, Portuguese, French — languages that stem from Latin. However, not all of Latin America is truly Latin. For instance, Belize, a former British colony, uses English as its official language, and Dutch is spoken in Suriname.

15. A region or a continent? Identify the geographical names.

North America
the Caribbean
Latin America
the Atlantic
the Arctic
Scandinavia
North Africa
Africa
Central Africa
Southern Africa

the Middle East
Asia
the Far East
the Pacific
Oceania
Australia
the Indian Ocean
the Antarctic
East Asia
Central America

16. Guess the meaning of the following international words.

Hypothesis, material, manner, iceberg, position, geographer, fix, separate, skeptical, fundamental, demarcation, subdivision, logical, traditionally.

17. Translate the words according to their definitions.

- 1) *Peninsula* — an area of land almost surrounded by water.
- 2) *Crust* — a thin hard dry layer on the surface of smth.
- 3) *Rock* — a piece of stone sticking out of the ground, or the sea, or that has broken away from the mountain.
- 4) *As a consequence* — as a result.
- 5) *Flooded* — covered with water.
- 6) *Refer to smth.* — to talk about it or mention it.
- 7) *Odd-shaped* — smth. Of unusual or strange shape.
- 8) *Jut* — to stick above or beyond a surface.
- 9) *Westward* — to the west.

18. Read the text and answer the questions that follow it.

A continent is defined as a large unbroken land mass completely surrounded by water, although in some cases continents are (or were in the past) connected by land bridges.

The hypothesis first suggested late in the 19th century was that the continents consist of lighter **rocks** that rest on heavier **crustal** material in about the same manner that icebergs float on water, that the rocks forming the continents are lighter than the material below them. **As a consequence** of this fact Alfred Wegener suggested (in 1912) that the continents are slowly moving, at a rate of about one yard per cen-

ture, so that their relative positions are not rigidly fixed. Many geologists that were originally skeptical have come to accept this **Theory of Continental Drift**.

When describing a continent it is important to remember that there is a fundamental difference between a deep ocean, like the Atlantic, and shallow seas, like the Baltic and most of the North sea, which are merely **flooded** portions of a continent.

Geographically speaking, Europe, including the British Isles, is a large western **peninsula** of the continent of Asia; and many geographers, when **referring to** Europe and Asia, speak of the Eurasian Continent, with the Ural and the Caucasus mountains forming the line of demarcation between Europe and Asia.

To the south of Europe, Asia has an **odd-shaped** peninsula **jutting westward**, which has a large number of political subdivisions. The northern part is taken up by Turkey; to the south of Turkey there are Syria, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and a number of smaller Arab countries. All this is part of Asia.

In the case of Americas, the problem arises as to whether they should be considered one or two continents. There are good arguments on both sides, but since there is now a land bridge between North and South America (in the past it was often flooded), it is more logical to consider the Americas as one continent.

Politically, based mainly on history, the Americas are divided into North America (from the Arctic to the Mexican border), Central America (from Mexico to Panama, with the Caribbean islands) and South America. Greenland is considered a section of North America, while Iceland is traditionally counted as a European island because of its political ties with the Scandinavian countries.

The island groups in the Pacific are often called Oceania, but this name does not imply that scientists consider them the remains of a continent.

- 1) How can a continent be defined?
- 2) What is the theory of Continental Drift?
- 3) Is Europe a separate continent in terms of geography?
- 4) Where does the line of demarcation between Europe and Asia run?
- 5) What is the name of the region made up by the Arab countries mentioned in the text?
- 6) Why is it more logical to consider the Americas as one continent?
- 7) What other factors except geographical can be taken into consideration when naming continents? Can you give an example to illustrate it?
- 8) Is Oceania a continent or a region?

19. Study the following examples of the uses of North, South, East, West and their adjective forms: northern, southern, eastern, western. Explain the use of the definite and zero article.

The South of France
South Africa

southern France
Southern Africa

The North Pole
West Berlin
East Germany
South-East Asia
South America
South Korea
the south bank of the river

the Southern Hemisphere
western Europe
eastern culture
southern Europe
the southern States of America
Northern Ireland
Eastern Bloc Nations

20. Which parts of the world, in your opinion, are more populated, tend to grow more rapidly?

North America
Western Europe
Africa
India

Asia
Eastern Europe
Latin America

21. Read the text to make sure you answered correctly in ex. 20.

OUR DIVIDED WORLD

Demographically, our world is divided in two: the slowly growing portion and the rapidly growing part. The slow-growing portion includes North America, Western and Eastern Europe, including the former USSR, East Asia, including China. This part of the world contains 2.3 billion people; just under half of the world total and has an annual growth rate of 0.8 per cent.

The rapid-growing segment includes Africa, the Middle East, the Indian subcontinent, Southeast Asia and Latin America. It contains 2.6 billion people and has an annual growth of 2.5 per cent, and adds 64 million people annually compared with 19 million in the slow-growth portion.

22. Identify the figures from the text.

2.3 bln
0.8%
2.6.blm

2.5%
64 mln
19 mln

23. How are these figures correlated?

0.8%
2.5%.

19 mln.
64 mln.

24. Using all possible sources, give a brief demographic picture of the modern world.

25. Think of any country on the map without giving its name and describe its geographical position, let the other students identify the country.

DESCRIBING THE WORLD

Climate

On a journey from north to south across this huge region, you would pass through a fascinating series of hot tropic landscapes. Plenty of rain falls in the far south, whereas the **arid** northerly region **is prone to** serious **drought**.

(West Africa)

Vegetation

About one third of the landscape of Canada lies within the Arctic Circle and can remain frozen for up to nine months of the year. In these cold areas, known as the **tundra**, any **vegetation** is limited. However, further south, large areas of land are covered by dense, **coniferous** forests, known as taiga. Towards the border with the USA lie the mixed, temperate forests and the grasslands of the **prairies**.

(Canada)

Agriculture

In the south the main crop is rice, though tea, cotton, fruit and vegetables are also grown. The rice is planted in flooded **paddy fields**. Two crops of rice and one of vegetables are harvested in a good year. In the north and west, which is drier and hillier, farmers grow a single crop of **cereals** and **tend** sheep and cattle.

(China)

Industry

One of the world's leading industrial nations, France has large **manufacturing**, steel and chemical industries and stands **at the forefront** of engineering and tech-

nology. The country is a major producer of cars and aircraft. France has a large nuclear industry which **generates** about 75% of the country's electrical power.

(France)

Population

The population of Brazil is a mixture of peoples. Some **are descended from** native Indians who have always lived in Brazil, others from the Portuguese who ruled there for 300 years. Many Brazilians have African **ancestors** who were brought over in the 17th century to work as slaves on sugar plantations.

During the 20th century large numbers of European **migrants settled** in the south.

(Brazil)

26. Match the words in bold type with their definitions.

arid	plant life
prone to	period without rain
drought	field planted with rice growing in water
tundra	take care of animals
vegetation	made their homes
coniferous	producing goods in large numbers
prairies	in an important position
paddy fields	produces
cereals	tending to have a particular negative characteristic
tend	dry
manufacturing	evergreen trees which produce cones
at the forefront	flat grasslands in Canada and the USA
generates	relatives from earlier times
descended from	area in north with frozen ground and no trees
ancestors	type of grass cultivated to produce grain
migrants	are related to
settled	people who move to live in another country

27. Some of the expressions below are strong collocations. Match them.

coniferous	plantation
industrial	industry
paddy	forest
chemical	field
sugar	nation

28. Here are some other words which collocate with the words in the right-hand column in exercise 27. There are three for each of the above five words. Can you find them?

coffee	oil	tea	deciduous	textile	dense	rain	wheat	pharmaceutical
ripe	civilized	independent	rubber	manufacturing	sovereign			

29. Complete the sentences using a word from the box.

Descendants	ancestors	migrants	emigrants	immigrants
-------------	-----------	----------	-----------	------------

- 1) I believe my ... came to Britain from France in the 17th century.
- 2) Many ... left Russia for France after the Revolution in 1917.
- 3) The USA has traditionally welcomed ... from all over the world.
- 4) Our largest cities are full of ... looking for work and a better life.
- 5) Some Scots are said to be the ... of 16th century Spanish sailors shipwrecked off the Scottish coast.

30. Use the words in brackets to complete each sentence. Then decide which country each sentence refers to.

Oman	Vietnam	Peru	Australia	El Salvador	Denmark
------	---------	------	-----------	-------------	---------

- 1) About 80% of the ... lives in or around cities along the ... where life is easier than in the ... towns and farms of the ... (*coast, outback, population, remote*).
- 2) 400 years ago it was the ... of the Inca ... that ... the ... of South America (*centre, length, stretched, Empire*).
- 3) Two thirds of the ... is under water but ... so, because the ... are ... to grow rice (*flooded, deliberately, farmland, fields*).
- 4) To the ... of a long, narrow ... more than a hundred islands ... the rest of the ... (*country, east, make up, peninsula*).
- 5) Much of the land is ..., dotted with ..., but parts of the ... are more ... (*coast-line, desert, fertile, oases*).
- 6) A line of ... , many still ... , dominates the ... of this small country and ... , once rich with cedar, mahogany and oak, have been cut down for farmland (*active, forests, landscape, volcanoes*).

31. Choose any country from the rapid - growing segment and give a brief description of its climate, vegetation, agriculture, industry and population.

32. Choose any country from the slow- growing segment and give a brief description of its climate, vegetation, agriculture, industry and population.

THERE'S PLENTY OF ROOM ABOARD PLANET EARTH

33. The vocabulary below is essential for understanding the gist of the text. Be sure to look up these words in a dictionary and learn their meaning and pronunciation.

boost (n)	estimate (v)	plain (a)
claim (v)	evident (a)	predict (v)
coercion (n)	falter (v)	pundit (n)
crash (n)	famine (n)	replacement (n)
defer (v)	gloom (n)	soar (v)

34. Make sure you pronounce the following words correctly.

Billion / crisis / decade / economic / equivalent / factor / genetic / horizon infrastructure / migration / paradoxical / product / progress / projection / potentially / recruit.

35. Read the text and the paragraphs A - G given below. Check your comprehension by completing each numbered part with the appropriate paragraph. Note that each added paragraph should come at the beginning of the corresponding part of the text. Note also that there is one extra paragraph which does not fit anywhere.

1. For decades the population explosion has been giving people nightmares. The world's human population increases by three every second and by a billion - equivalent to the present population of China — every decade. With figures such as these, the **gloom** has been understandable. In his 1968 book *The Population Bomb* Paul Ehrlich wrote: "The battle to feed all the humanity is over. In the 70s the world will undergo **famines**; hundreds of millions of people are going to starve in spite of the **crash** programmes embarked upon now".

2. Today, environmentalists argue that the crisis has been **deferred**, not avoided. Like Malthus three centuries ago, they believe that the human race will ultimately

outgrow its ability to feed itself. Was population to increase for ever, that would certainly be true? However, while the **pundits** have been worrying, people everywhere have been changing their habits.

World population is still rising fast, but it is already **plain**, that the worst forecasts will never become reality. Far from reaching fifteen billion, nearly three times today's figure, the odds are that it may never get to ten billion.

3. In China, this is the result of tough government policies on family size, but, in many countries, including the United States and Brazil, it has been achieved without **coercion**. In most of Europe, the birthrate is now well below **replacement** level. In Italy, for instance, it is just 1.2 and it is not much higher in Spain or Germany.

So dramatic have been these changes that it is increasingly difficult to **predict** future population levels. One attempt, carried out by the International Institute For Applied Systems Analysis in Austria, attempted to include future changes in fertility along with such factors as mortality and migration. This exercise produced a wide range of projections of future population.

4. Some doubters question whether even the lower **estimates** will defer disaster. They **claim** the Green Revolution, which enabled food production to stay ahead of population growth, is **faltering**. The disaster which Paul Ehrlich so confidently and erroneously predicted for the 70s could be waiting for us in the new millennium.

5. The new wheat, which is a product of the International Wheat and Maize Improvement Centre in Mexico, produces nearly double the yield compared with the other best varieties - a huge **boost** compared with recent progress.

6. In the past, economic growth has marched in step with population growth. So what will happen when populations decline? One effect is obvious: there will be fewer people of working age to support those in retirement, at least during the transition phase. Also, it may prove much harder to recruit people to do unpopular jobs.

7. Those who have painted a rosy picture of an environment recovering its natural beauty as the impact of human numbers declines could find that the opposite is nearer the truth.

(From "Advanced English")

A. Perhaps — but there seems no real reason for such pessimism. The improvements in plant productivity that made up the Green Revolution came from classical plant breeding, with no contribution from the new, and potentially far more significant, genetic technologies. And, as the recent launch of a new wheat variety in New Delhi makes clear, it is also not yet appropriate to write off classical methods.

B. The change has come about because of dramatic drops in fertility in many countries. Replacement level, put at 2.1 children for each woman, has been reached in an increasing number of countries.

C. Falling fertility and successes such as these show that there is at least a case for feeling optimistic about the future. Paradoxically, the greatest problems may come not from **soaring** populations but from the declines now beginning to become **evident** in some developed countries.

D. He was wrong. Like other scientists, he underestimated the effect of the Green Revolution, which was transforming agricultural productivity even as he wrote. But he was at least in good company. The physicist Lord Blackett spent much of the 60s worrying about how India was going to feed its millions, even as new varieties of wheat and rice were making that task easier.

E. Dr. Lutz believes the "ideal" figure achieved in the world in which both fertility and mortality are low would be a population of 6.5 billion by the year 2100. That seems pretty unlikely, even to optimists, but Dr. Lutz gives it a 60% chance of coming true.

F. Even maintaining the infrastructure of modern society could become harder as the tax base grows smaller. People hate to see the village school or the local hospital close, but that becomes inevitable when there are fewer children to teach or patients to treat.

G. Although the most likely peak figure was predicted to be about 10 billion, much lower figures were not ruled out. According to Dr. Wolfgang Lutz, who edited the institute's report, "The widespread pessimism about population explosions is exaggerated. What we have shown is that we can see the end of population growth on the horizon".

36. Look at the words in the chart and fill the appropriate boxes with the words from the text related to them.

<i>Verbs</i>	<i>Nouns</i>	<i>Adjectives/Adverbs</i>
		human
go		environmental
		real
	birth	
doubt		
		popular
retire		
	product	
contribute		
	optimism	

37. Match the words on the left with those on the right to make correct word combinations. Add prepositions and articles where necessary.

undergo
embark

reality
step

carry out
become
march (keep in)

famine
programme
attempt

38. What idioms from the text are equivalent in meaning to the following? Make up your own sentences with these expressions.

- 1) to seem likely to happen in the future;
- 2) to describe a situation in a way that makes it seem much better than it really is;
- 3) changes that are impressive, sudden and often surprising;
- 4) used to tell smb that important and respected people have done smth. similar to what they have done, so they should not be ashamed;
- 5) to develop at a higher rate.

39. Translate the following sentences into English.

- 1) За последние 10 лет в экономике Китая произошли поразительные перемены.
- 2) В результате периодических засух население Эфиопии в течение ряда лет страдает от голода.
- 3) Пока дела идут хорошо, но уже появляется целый ряд проблем, которые требуют незамедлительного решения.
- 4) Самая большая ошибка — это недооценка трудности и переоценка возможностей.
- 5) Экспедицией была предпринята очередная попытка достичь вершины горы.
- 6) Он постоянно пропускал занятия, так что можно предсказать результаты его экзаменационного теста.
- 7) Сейчас мода меняется так быстро, что очень трудно идти с ней в ногу.
- 8) Уже очевидно, что нам придется изменить свое отношение к этому явлению.
- 9) Давайте смотреть правде в глаза. Хватит представлять все в розовом свете.
- 10) Цена нефти на мировом рынке упала до 8 долларов за баррель.
- 11) Вероятнее всего, победитель турнира будет англичанин.
- 12) В 90-х годах Россия начала осуществлять широкую программу приватизации.
- 13) Его обсчитали (overcharge) в баре на 2 доллара.
- 14) В конечном итоге, решение этого сложного вопроса было отложено на несколько недель.

THE POPULATION BOMB

- How many planets are there in the Solar System? ³
- Can you name them?
- Do you believe in life on other planets?
- Is there a necessity for people to immigrate to other planets?
- Do you think it's possible to populate other planets?

40. Learn the meaning of the following words to avoid any difficulty in understanding.

abound (v)	— to be numerous
assert (v)	— declare, put forward an idea
density (n)	— the number of persons per given surface area of the earth
malnutrition	— faulty or unbalanced nourishment
deposit (n)	— act of putting down or dropping
deterioration (n)	— decline, worsening of condition
devastating (a)	— causing destruction
efficacious (a)	— producing the result which is intended
enlightening (a)	— Instructive, giving more knowledge
equilibrium (n)	— Balance
indispensable (a)	— Impossible to manage without
lag (n)	— slowing down, delay
respite (n)	— temporary relief, short period of rest

41. Learn the meaning of the words to do with environment and pollution.

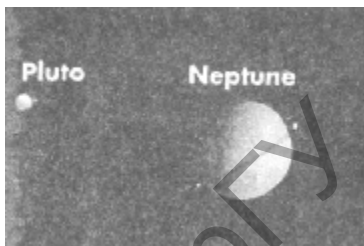
DDT	— Substances used to destroy pests which damage crops
detergents	— chemical substances that remove dirt
Fertile	— producing or capable of producing
pesticide	— a chemical substance used to kill insects and small animals that destroy crops
Sewer	— underground channels to carry off sewage (waste, foul liquid material)
silt	— sand, mud, etc carried by moving water
carbon monoxide	— poisonous gas present in the exhaust gas of petrol engine

³ The solar system consists of the Sun, its eight orbiting planets, and their moons as well as asteroids, comets, and meteoroids. The planets are, in order from the Sun: Mercury, Venus, Earth, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus and Neptune.

42. Read the text carefully and do the tasks that follow.

I. Figures and numerous facts prove that there are already, and certainly that there will be, too many people. Simply calculating the lengths of time necessary to double the world's population is enlightening.

Impressively, the time required grows ever shorter: 6,000 years before Christ, 1,000,000 years were necessary to double the population, then about 1,650 years after Christ only 1,000, around the 1850's 200 years, in 1930-80 years. Currently, the world's population doubles every 37 years. What would happen if the population were to continue doubling in volume every 37 years?



Optimists believe and often assert that science will indeed find solutions to the problem of overcrowding, namely by providing the means to immigrate to other planets. But this solution is totally Utopian. In effect, even if it should become possible, 50 years would be sufficient to multiply to the point of populating Venus, Mercury, Mars, the Moon and the satellites of Jupiter and Saturn with a density equal to that of the Earth.

II. Today, a good part of humanity suffers from malnutrition or from undernourishment. Some think that recent scientific discoveries applied to agriculture and known under the name of "green revolution" will resolve the problem. Nothing is less certain. Promoters of the revolution themselves believe that it can offer only a respite of ten or twenty years. In underdeveloped countries, although predominantly agricultural, the lag in food production in relation to demographic growth increases more and more. As the crisis worsens, these countries will have to import food. But from where?

III. The world's population explosion is the source of a whole series of environmental deteriorations, which in time can have disastrous consequences. Because the population-food imbalance necessitates "at any price" a growth of agricultural production, methods often harmful to the environment are used without judgment. Examples abound. The construction of colossal dams to irrigate hundreds of thousands of acres can in fact provoke catastrophes. Thus, the Aswan Dam currently prevents the deposit of fertile silts brought each year by the flooding of the Nile. The result will obviously be a decrease in the fertility of the Delta lands. Fertilizers, synthetic pesticides, DDT can be devastating, transforming complex ecosystems, necessary for the conservation of the environment, into simple ecosystems. Monocultures are a case of such mutation.

Certain situations are perceived as dangerous only when they become critical enough to cause numerous deaths. Smog is an example. In London in 1952 it caused some 4,000 deaths. This incident provoked an awakening of conscience and resulted in decisions which have proved efficacious. But smog presents still other dangers:

namely, it destroys plants which offer little resistance, and whose oxygen production is indispensable to us, and it changes the earth's thermal equilibrium.

For these forms of pollution as for all the others, the destructive chain of cause and effect goes back to a prime cause: too many cars, too many factories, too many detergents, too many pesticides, inadequate methods for disinfecting sewers, too little water, too much carbon monoxide. The cause is always the same: too many people on the earth.

(From the summary in Prospective in "The Words You Need")

43. Match the headings with the appropriate parts of the text.

- 1) Too many people.
- 2) Cause and consequences.
- 3) A dying planet.
- 4) In search of a solution.
- 5) Food shortage.
- 6) Perception of danger.

44. Read the text again focusing on essential details. Prove or disprove the following statements.

- 1) According to the author, there is a convincing proof that the world's population will continue to grow even more rapidly.
- 2) The author thinks that life on other planets will be possible for a period of 50 years only.
- 3) The author doubts the long-lasting effects of the Green Revolution.
- 4) There is a lag in food production in developed countries as compared to developing countries.
- 5) The author explains overpopulation by environmental changes.

45. Answer the following questions.

- 1) When were 1000 (1 000 000; 80) years needed to double the world's population?
- 2) Why is immigrating to other planets a Utopian solution?
- 3) Is there enough food for all humanity today?
- 4) Under what name are recent scientific discoveries in agriculture known?
- 5) What agricultural methods are especially harmful to the environment?
- 6) What dangers can smog present?
- 7) What is pollution caused by?

46. Match the words and word-combinations from the text with their:

a) synonyms:

currently
required
numerous
predominantly
devastating
environmental
destructive
deterioration

great in number
necessary
at present
decline
causing damage
ecological
harmful, damaging
worsening of condition

b) antonyms:

increase
fertile
Utopian
immigrate
import
synthetic

realistic
emigrate
decrease
dry, barren
genuine
export

47. Point out the facts concerning overpopulation that you haven't heard about before reading the text.

48. Find out more facts about malnutrition from the texts given below. Discuss the issue in the form of a talk-show using all the information known to you. Use the linking adjuncts and conversational formulas expressing agreement and disagreement.

EXPRESSING AGREEMENT

Yes, it is, isn't it?
That's right, yes.
That's true.

Sure, (sure)...
I agree.
True.

STRONG AGREEMENT

Absolutely.
Yes, I couldn't agree more.
Oh, quite, quite.
That's quite true.

Exactly.
I think you're absolutely right.
I quite agree.
Oh, very (tragic) indeed.

EXPRESSING DISAGREEMENT

Well, I don't think so.

Actually, no.

Yes, perhaps, but...

I see what you mean, but...

Well, not really.

Do you really think so?

No, I'm afraid I can't agree with you there.

I suppose not

FOOD

In theory, the world can feed between 20 and 30 billion people. Despite this fact, of the world's 6.3 billion people, approximately 600-800 million suffer from chronic malnutrition. While the EU continues to offer rewards for the destruction of agricultural overproduction, hundreds of people in Africa starve to death every day.



A 'floating market' in Thailand [12]

Hunger and overproduction

In recent years, the amount of food produced by farming in the world has risen significantly, and has more than compensated for the increased demand caused by the growth in population. It is a sad fact, however, that despite increased per capita production and the fact that in terms of pure statistics, there is more than enough food to adequately nourish everybody on the globe, uneven distribution of food supplies means that people in some regions of the world are living in conditions of starvation. Although approximately 800 million people on Earth are suffering from hunger, the EU is implementing policies to reduce the amount of food grown in its member states. Many African families do not even receive the minimum recommended calorie intake per day, but in countries such as the United Kingdom and Germany, state measures are being introduced to leave agricultural land fallow, because it is impossible to sell surplus food resulting from agricultural overproduction.



Rice cultivation: the most important method of food production in south-east Asia [12]

Adequate nutrition is not just about having enough food to eat. Even if a country produces sufficient foodstuffs, this does not mean that all of that country's people are adequately nourished. This is partly due to the fact that the quantities of vitamins and proteins consumed may not be sufficiently nutritious. One example of this is Mexico, where figures show that the country has a significant level of surplus food production, yet 14 per cent of the child population suffers from malnutrition.

The Causes of Regional Differences

The reasons behind these extreme regional variations in food distribution and nutritional intake are very complex. On the one hand, natural factors play an important role. Climatic conditions are not the same throughout the world. It is immediately clear that in the Sahara or in Greenland, no food can be cultivated effectively. Another important factor is that in many places, excessive cultivation, slash-and-burn or soil erosion caused by human intervention has significantly decreased the fertility of the soil.

On the other hand, many countries, particularly those in the Third World, are not in a position to be able to make the most of the land they have. Farmers in poor countries often lack modern technology, good-quality seeds or adequate fertilisers. Knowledge of efficient cultivation methods is also often shockingly inadequate. Even the political and social relationships in the developing countries contribute to the appalling conditions of the food supply network. Farmers are paid too little for their crops, which gives them no incentive to increase production. A particularly stark example can be seen in South America, where farmers in some countries cultivate plants for making drugs instead of for eating, because growing and selling cere-

als and fruits does not generate enough income to support their families. Distribution of land and unfair conditions for tenant-farmers also have extremely negative effects on the situation.

In many poor countries, the undersupply of food due to problems of under-production often fails to be balanced by imports, because there is simply not enough money available. There may be an adequate range and quantity of foods on the market, but the income of large sections of the population is insufficient to be able to purchase these foods. Even when harvests are good, deficient infrastructure prevents farmers from being able to profit by them. There is often no transport to carry produce from areas of over-production to areas where food is in short supply, or the poor quality of warehouses means that large quantities of food is lost to pests and disease.

Hunger in Africa and parts of Asia is also caused by war. Military operations, large waves of refugees and requisitions by the military and rebels make farming impossible and prevent food from being stored and distributed. The civil wars in Somalia, Afghanistan, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Sudan, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Rwanda and in the Democratic Republic of Congo have led to particularly serious problems of malnutrition.

Malnutrition

In North America, Australia, New Zealand, Japan, Argentina and Europe, the state of nutrition of the population is guaranteed, and good food is available and accessible to the majority of the population. In Africa, particularly in the sub-Saharan countries, the situation is catastrophic. The only exceptions are the Republic of South Africa and some of its neighbours, where agriculture is efficient. In 30 African countries, more than 30 per cent of the population is malnourished. The situation is relatively satisfactory in Mauritania, Benin, the Ivory Coast, Congo and Gabon, but the situation is worst in Sudan, Ethiopia, Somalia, Mozambique and Chad. Outside Africa, this famine situation is only matched in Haiti and Afghanistan. In Africa, 250 million people cannot afford to feed themselves adequately.

In Somalia, the proportion of malnourished people is a shocking 72 per cent, in Ethiopia the figure is 65 per cent, and in the Democratic Republic of Congo 39 per cent. In Tanzania and Nigeria, 38 per cent of the population is malnourished.

The number of malnourished people in Asia is significantly higher, standing at 500 million, but the proportional figures are much lower. The situation is worst in Afghanistan, where 73 per cent of people are malnourished, followed by Bangladesh, where the figure is 34 per cent, India (21 per cent), Pakistan (17 per cent) and China (16 per cent). The situation remains precarious in North Korea, where 13 per cent of the 23 million inhabitants suffer from starvation, though in that secretive society the figures can only be guessed at.

In Central and South America, there are a further 43.3 million people who do not receive enough food. In Peru, almost half of the population struggles to feed itself, in Venezuela, the figure is 20 per cent and in Columbia, 18 per cent. Approximately 150 million of the 800 million people worldwide who suffer from chronic malnourishment are children. In some countries, more than half of all children under five have their growth stunted due to malnutrition. In North Korea, the admitted figure is 60 per cent, in Zambia 59 per cent, in Burundi, 57 per cent, in Afghanistan, Ethiopia and the Yemen 52 per cent and in Nepal 51 per cent.

A Look to the Future

The United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization (FAO) believes that by 2015 the number of people going hungry in the world can be halved, but measures to increase productivity, improve distribution and increase the level of income are still insufficient. As long as dictators and military rulers in the Third World can afford to lavish expenditure on expensive weapons and mercenaries, as long as the industrial nations make more income from selling weapons than from their food supplies, as long as economic factors determine whether surplus food is destroyed or delivered to needy regions, and as long there is speculation on futures as opposed to actual demand determining prices, there can be no solution to the problem.

The malnutrition situation is clearly the result of an unfair global economy that allows 15 million people to die from malnutrition every year, of whom four million are children. Many more people are undernourished, making them susceptible to disease. This despite the fact that there is more than enough food in the world to feed them.



Hunger in Sudan:
800 million people are
undernourished [12]



The poor and needy: many mouths share a plate
of millet [12]



Excess of the rich [12]

49. Discuss life expectancy of the world population in the form of a talk-show using the information below. Use the linking adjuncts (given on p. 11) and conversational formulas expressing agreement and disagreement (given on p. 27).

LIFE EXPECTANCY

Life expectancy of a human being depends largely on nutrition, medical care and public health in his or her environment.

In the mid-1980s average life expectancy at the point of birth stood worldwide at about 62 years. By the year 2000, the average had increased by five years. Average life expectancy varies quite considerably from country to country, however. Thus people living in industrialised nations can expect to live to the age of 77, those in the emerging nations to 69 and those in the developing countries to 64.

Life expectancy by country

The statistics for the poorest developing countries, however, is still substantially lower. An inhabitant of Lesotho, for example, has an average life expectancy of only 34 years. In Sierra Leone it is 40 years, in Uganda 41, in Malawi 42, in Afghanistan and Guinea-Bissau 43, in Zambia 44, in Guinea and Gambia 45, and in Mali 46 years.

A Japanese male, on the other hand, has an average life expectancy of 81 years. In Switzerland, Sweden and Iceland, too, life expectancy is high at 80 years. Next come Australia, France, Italy, Canada, Norway and Cyprus, where the average age at death is 78. Britons, too, have quite a high life expectancy at an average of 78 years.

During the last 30 years, the difference between life expectancy in the industrialised nations on the one hand and of the developing countries on the other has decreased from 25 to about 13 years.

The trend towards longer life does not, however, apply everywhere. In countries afflicted by epidemics or wars, life expectancy has actually decreased. This applies especially to the African countries south of the Sahara, where a particularly high rate of HIV-infected individuals is found, or countries such as Rwanda or the Sudan, in which whole groups of the population have been systematically massacred.

Example: Russia

Developments in the successor states of the former Soviet Union are particularly dramatic. In 1987, an average Soviet Russian expected to live to about 65 years, but by 2000 life expectancy had sunk to below 60. This downward trend particularly affected the socially disadvantaged city dweller. The reasons are, on the one hand, the objectively lower standard of healthcare and on the other the psychological uncertainty wrought by basic life changes due to political events. The planned economy system relieved the populations from the responsibility for their own lives, to some extent incapacitating them, but at least it ensured adequate nutrition and reasonably good medical care.

The social pressures inflicted by political upheaval and a dangerous tendency of many Russians to overindulge in alcohol are the causes for the drop in life expectancy. Officially, all Russian citizens today still have health insurance, but the health service has broken down completely. The technical equipment of hospitals and medical practices no longer meets even the minimum standards usual in the industrialised states. Defective equipment is no longer repaired or replaced, and money is lacking even for the basic provision of medications.

Child mortality

Substantial progress has been made in the reduction in child mortality. While 240 of every 1000 children born in 1975 died before their fifth birthday, today the rate is now 140 deaths before age five. The infant mortality rate has also declined. In 1990, 76 of every 1000 babies born died before their first birthday, the rate has now fallen to 58. Improved nutrition, exemplary medical care, clean drinking water, and irreproachable hygiene and public health conditions allowed infant mortality in the Western industrialised nations to drop to almost zero. In Germany, Canada, Japan, Switzerland and the Netherlands, for example, it is only 0.6 per cent. In the emerging nations, child mortality is somewhat higher, in Russia for example it is 2.7 per cent, in Hungary and Poland 1.4 per cent, in Bulgaria 1.6 per cent, and in Estonia 1.9 per cent.



The so-called 'Tiger economies' of East Asia have almost reached the level of the Western countries. In Taiwan only 0.6 per cent of infants died, in South Korea

0.8 per cent, and in Singapore as few as 0.5 per cent. In Indonesia, infant mortality was significantly reduced, but still stands at about five per cent. In the Arab countries of the Near East and North Africa the rate fluctuates between about six per cent in Morocco and Egypt and 1.2 per cent in Kuwait. Similar figures are recorded for the countries of South and Central America.

In the developing countries, clear differences are to be found. Infant mortality stands at 7.6 per cent in India, 3.8 per cent in China, 6.7 per cent in Papua-New Guinea, but 17 per cent in Angola, 16.5 per cent in Afghanistan, 16.4 per cent in Sierra Leone, 15.9 per cent in the Western Sahara territory, and 15.8 per cent in Mozambique.

The proportion is similar in the death rates for children aged under five years. Here, the income and level of education of the parents plays a decisive role.

Factors determining life expectancy

The fact that it is not only the economic power of a country that is decisive for a higher or lower life expectancy is shown by the example of Cuba. Although the average Cuban makes only US\$3,030 a year, the average life expectancy is 76 and infant mortality is 0.9 per cent. The reasons for this are to be found in the efficient healthcare system and certainly also in a relatively high standard of education.

An important factor in the high mortality rate in many countries is the lack of access to clean water and hygienic sanitation. This problem is particularly acute in the slums of the big cities in developing countries. It can be assumed that more than 220 million city-dwellers worldwide are unable to obtain clean drinking water, and that for twice as many, not even the most primitive sanitary arrangements are available. Medical care is uniformly excellent in the industrialised countries. On average, there is a doctor for every 344 individuals. In the developing countries the ratio is considerably less favourable at 1:5767. This is also mirrored in expenditure on health. The industrial nations spend 36 times more per capita on healthcare than the countries of sub-Saharan Africa.

Causes of death

A glance at the causes of death show that a long life by no means implies a good life. While 41.5 per cent of people in developing countries suffer from diseases re-

sulting from infection or parasites, in the industrialised nations such deaths account for only 1.2 per cent.

The picture changes in the case of deaths caused by the diseases of the wealthy. In the industrialised states, circulatory diseases cause 46.7 per cent of deaths, and cancer 21.6 per cent, while the corresponding rates in the developing countries are only 10.7 per cent and 8.9 per cent respectively.

Within the industrialised nations too, varying social systems affect the causes of death. These differences are not only related to industrial safety, traffic safety measures or drug use. In some societies, violent crime has become so widespread that it is a factor that has to be taken into account. For example the most frequent cause of death among males aged 18 to 60 in Washington D.C., is neither heart attack nor cancer, but murder.

The picture is similar in Los Angeles. While some parts of the city spend more on healthcare than anywhere else in the United States, the deaths of young people in Watts, Rancho Santa Fe and similarly deprived neighbourhoods inhabited by Blacks and Latinos is on the increase due to drive-by shootings in gang wars.



Extended families now often consist of three or four generations [12]

In the industrialised countries, death from arteriosclerosis and other heart diseases, diabetes, cancer, Parkinson's disease, Motor Neurone disease and other immune deficiencies and chronic complaints are likely to increase, while those from infections, including HIV/AIDS, are likely to decrease due to improved care.

THE COUNTRIES OF EUROPE

Europe at the start of the twenty-first century is more than just the name of a land mass. After a hundred years of nationalist wars and political division, the old dream of a united Europe has become a reality.



Lucas Dolega/European Pressphoto Agency [4]

Europe

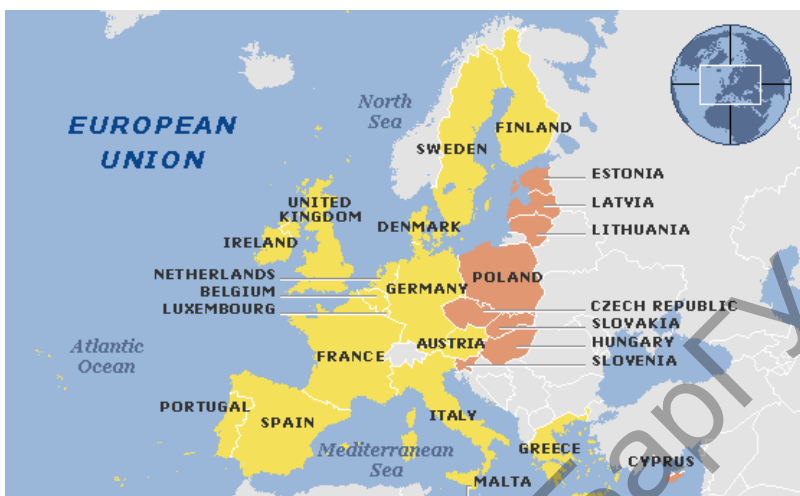
Bits of history

European leaders hoped that the new European Union (EU) would produce economic prosperity throughout the continent, including the democracies in Eastern Europe. However, Europe has yet to live up to its expectations.

In 1957, western European nations formed the European Economic Community, now called the European Community or EC. In some ways EC members — Belgium, Denmark, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain and the United Kingdom — operate as though they were one country. Member countries try to plan their economies to complement one another and work together to strengthen European competition in the world market by establishing uniform trade rules and policies. Many economists believe that EC policies helped create the economic boom that western Europe enjoyed during the 1950s and 1960s.

European Unification

In 1965, EC leaders decided to create a single European market where money, people and goods could cross borders freely. “Thin Fortress Europe” would be the world’s largest and wealthiest free-trade market and, many hoped, would usher in an era of economic prosperity for the whole continent.



Many changes have taken place in Europe since 1991. The Soviet Union split apart. Germany re-unified. In January 1992 the fifteen nations that made up the European Community (EC) signed the Maastricht Treaty ⁴, the blueprint for a “United Europe” which outlined a plan for monetary union, the creation of a single currency, and coordination of EC foreign and defense policies.

However, the road to their nations’ approval of European unity hit major economic and political obstacles. The continuing economic problems across the continent soured many Europeans on the idea of economic integration with their neighbours. One goal of the Maastricht Treaty, the move to a single currency, had been postponed until 1999 because many nations needed to reduce their budget deficits and stabilise their economics.

On January 1, 1999, the euro went into use for accounting purposes and electronic fund transfers in 11 participating EU member states. Greece, the 12th participating member, did not officially adopt the euro until January 1, 2001. Between 1999 and 2002, the euro coexisted with the currencies of the participating states. Starting in 2002 euro notes and coins became legal tender and entered circulation in the 12 states. The member states’ old currencies were to remain legal tender until the end of February 2002, when all monetary transactions were to be conducted in euros.

On January 1, 2002, euro-denominated coins and bills went into circulation in 12 of the 15 EU member state-Austria, Belgium, Finland, France, Germany,

⁴ Maastricht treaty — Маастрихтский договор (договор об образовании Европейского Союза, подписанный 7 февраля 1992 г.; вступил в силу в 1993 г.; представляет собой развитие и углубление положений Римского договора 1957 г.).

Greece, Italy, Ireland, Luxembourg, The Netherlands, Spain, and Portugal. The euro replaced the currencies of these nations. In addition, four small non-EU countries also have adopted the euro as their national currency-Vatican City, Andorra, Monaco, and San Marino.

The European Union had 15 members at the start of the twenty-first century but was greatly expanded in 2004 when ten new members, including many former Communist nations of Eastern Europe, joined the organisation. The ultimate goal of the European Union is to unite the diverse countries and cultures of Europe in a close alliance capable of preserving peace and spreading prosperity across the Continent.

50. Work in pairs. Ask and answer questions on the text.

51. Make a short fact file of the text.

EURO

You are going to listen to a short talk given by Professor David Crystal about language change and new developments in English.

52. Discuss these questions with other students.

1) Which countries can you name in these continents and regions?

North America

Europe

Asia

The Middle East

Africa

Australasia

Latin America

The Far East

2) Have you visited these areas?

3) Have you heard of the European Union? What do you know about it?

53. Match these words and phrases with their definitions

a prefix

laws or rules

a blend

something that happens often

currency

objects that explode to give a pretty light, often used at celebrations

common

the money of a country

regulations

a small word which goes at the

fireworks

beginning of other words to change

a mixture

the meaning e.g. un, im, dis

54. Now listen to Professor Crystal talking about an increasingly common prefix. Answer these questions.



- 1) What is the word?
- 2) What example does he give for this word? Is it a prefix in this case?

55. Are these sentences true or false?

- 1) Europe has given more words to English than anywhere else has.
- 2) This giving of words happened a long time ago.
- 3) The unit of money is a recent invention.

56. Professor Crystal now talks about the way Euro is used to make blend words. Which of the following do you think are real examples? 5 are correct.

euro-fighter	euro-hobbies	euro-weather	euro-people
euro-butter	euro-chickens	euro-eggs	euro-fireworks

57. Listen and check your ideas.

58. Are these sentences true or false?

- 1) This is still an unusual way to make new words
- 2) There are limits to the kinds of words you can make

Listen again to check your answers.

59. What do you think it means when butter is described as Euro butter, or eggs are described as Euro eggs.

- 1) The food was produced in a European country.
- 2) The food originally appeared in Europe e.g. champagne.
- 3) The food was produced to meet standards governed by European Union rules and laws.
- 4) The food was only sold inside the European Union, it was not for export.

60. Look at the tape script and find words or phrases that mean the following:

- 1) for example;
- 2) normal;
- 3) to put something in position without care.

61. Many of the words that combine with Euro relate to politics and finance. Match the words below to the definitions.

Euro-sceptic	Euro-crat	Euro-MP	Euro-zone
Euro-summit	Euro-speak	Euro-centric	Euro-cheque

- 1) This is someone who does not think that the European Union is a good idea.
- 2) This is a politician who works in the European Parliament.
- 3) This is a financial note of exchange that can be used in any bank in Europe.
- 4) This means that something is too heavily focussed on Europe, and that it forgets or ignores other parts of the world.
- 5) This is someone who works in a organisation of the European Union, a type of bureaucrat.
- 6) This is the group of countries who use the Euro as their currency.
- 7) This is the language of the Euro-crats, a kind of jargon.
- 8) This is a meeting of top level representatives of the member countries of the European Union.

Would you like our country to join the European Union? Why? Why not?

GREAT EUROPEAN CITIES

62. Look through the information and pictures below. What facts do you know about the cities mentioned? Have you ever visited any of the great European capitals?

Modern Europe boasts a wealth of fascinating great cities. People are leaving the countryside in ever-greater numbers and moving to the centers of Europe: the cities.

European city culture has its origins in the cities of ancient Greece, which first came into being at least 3,000 years ago. These began as fortified towns or palace-cities or sprung up haphazard around army barracks and fortresses. From the year 800 BC onwards, new types of city began to be established in the eastern Mediterranean, mainly ports or trading posts. After the fifth century BC, centers of population began to develop in a more planned fashion, and roads and streets were laid out according to a geometric pattern. The Romans copied this Etruscan idea and used it as the basis for their great cities. In the Middle Ages, city growth once more centered on castles and fortresses and craftspeople and traders moved to these cities for the protection they were offered by the religious and secular rulers. Cities rapidly became economic and cultural centers, as well as transport hubs. Towns and cities were also the catalysts for civic culture. In the Italian city-states and in the port cities that belonged to the Hanseatic League, the inhabitants began to demand rights from the ruling nobility and clergy. The Renaissance and the baroque periods refined courtly culture in the cities. Roads, public parks and buildings were designed and positioned with artistic consideration, and the dwellings of the wealthy and less wealthy were designed with great architectural care. London and Paris developed into the first 'global cities'.

In the nineteenth century, the face of European cities underwent a radical change. Industrialisation resulted in a rapid increase in population density. Larger areas had to be given over to dwellings and multi-storey tenements were built to house new arrivals from the country. Town councillors and municipalities were faced with social problems, one of the most important being public health. Resolving these problems resulted in impressive sewerage and transport infrastructures, many of which survive to this day. Paris was the first modern city with wide boulevards and avenues and branching side-streets. Economic centralisation in the twentieth century has led to further urbanisation. Today, city centres mainly contain office and administrative buildings, and cities have expanded outwards over large areas into residential suburbs, containing shopping centres and industrial estates.



London (pop.: 7.6 million). The Houses of Parliament on the banks of the River Thames [12]



Rome (pop.: 2.72 million). The colonnades of St. Peter's Basilica in the Vatican [12]



Prague (pop.: 1.22 million). The Church of St. Nicholas and the Hradcany Castle above the Vltava [12]



Istanbul (pop.: 8.2 million). The Topkapi Palace and the Sultan Ahmet Mosque [12]



Vienna (pop.: 1.6 million). The Parliament Building on the Ring [12]



Madrid (pop.: 3.03 million). The Cibeles Fountain in Madrid's busiest square [12]



Moscow (pop.: 10.3 million). Red Square with the Cathedral of St. Basil and the Kremlin [12]



Berlin (pop.: 3.46 million). The glass dome of the Reichstag was completed in 1999 [12]



Paris (pop.: 2.2 million). A view of Les Invalides and the Eiffel Tower [12]



Brussels (pop.: 978,400). Baroque Guild Houses on the Grand Place [12]

63. Write a letter to a friend describing your holidays in one of the Great European cities/countries. Use the words and word combinations in bold from the text below.

TOP 10 SIGHTS IN ROME

If you are visiting Rome on city break, then you will need a list of the top 10 **must see sites** in Rome to visit. Below is a list we have compiled that will help you see the best 10 sights in Rome.

Sistine Chapel

The Sistine Chapel **is a must see** as it is **delicately decorated** by Michelangelo. It was built back in the 1400's, somewhere between 1475 and 1481.

St Peter's

In 1452 this historical church was renovated, which took more than 200 years to complete. Here you will find works from Raphael, Michelangelo as well as many other well known architects. St Peter's contains a total of 45 alters and 11 chapels as well as many priceless works of art.

Colosseum

This **is considered one of the most famous landmarks** of Rome. It is said to be one of the **hottest tourist attractions**.

Trevi Fountain

This place is truly a celebration of the things that **make Rome so unique**. It was built in 19B.C. It has been said that if you **toss a coin** in here you will **definitely** come back to Rome so **be sure to** bring some change with you.



Roman Forum

The word forum is Latin for market or open space. The Roman Forum is the home for many of the most important public buildings. This is **a great place to see** so be sure not to miss it.

Art Galleries

It has been said that the Roman Art Galleries are the home to some of the most beautiful works of art so be sure to **stop by** and see some of these beautiful places.

Vatican City

This is considered the smallest country in the world. This is the home of the Pope and it makes the territory of the Holy See.

Museums

There are so many beautiful things to see by visiting some of the museums **located all around** Rome. No matter what your taste is, you **will be sure to find** some favourite museums here.

Spanish Steps

These visually distinctive extensive steps actually connect the Church of the Trinita dei Monti and the Spanish Square. They give to all those who check them out, an outstanding view of the city.

Pantheon

This is perhaps one of the greatest of all time, spiritual building **in the entire world**. This is the sight that **you will not want to miss** as it **is truly spectacular**.

EUROPEAN CITIES

64. You are going to read information about different cities. For questions 1—14 choose the cities (A — H). Some of them may be chosen more than once. There is an example at the beginning.

Which city would you recommend someone who:

- 1) is fond of literature?
- 2) likes spectacular views?
- 3) combines leisure and business?
- 4) enjoys drinking beer and ales;
- 5) is fond of green spaces in the city centre?
- 6) is looking forward to buying jewellery and leather goods?
- 7) wants to enjoy Victorian architecture?
- 8) enjoys fresh seafood?
- 9) usually lazes around near the sea?
- 10) is interested in sea life?

- 11) enjoys relaxing boat trips?
- 12) would like to attend an international festival?
- 13) does sport?
- 14) usually explores sights on foot?

A. YORK

York is everyone's favorite city — and no wonder. Nearly two thousand years of history have left us a wealth of streets and buildings which tell the colorful story of England and its traditions.

In York you can become a part of the past; viewing Roman remains at the Yorkshire Museum, sampling the Viking way of life at the Jorvik Viking Centre, doing business at the 14th-century Merchant Adventurers Hall or window-shopping in a typical Victorian street at the Castle Museum.

Towering over everything else in the city is the magnificent cathedral York Minster — not just a marvelous work of architecture but a busy working church. Famous for its stained glass, the Minster is wonderfully light and airy and from the top of the tower you have fine views over the city and the whole Vale of York.

But historic buildings, museums and other reminders of the past are only part of York's attractions. The compact city centre provides interesting shops of all types and a thriving open-air market adds to the pleasure of browsing and buying, the whole area is free of traffic for most of the shopping day, Sunday included. There are parks which you will share with squirrels, peacocks and the friendly people of York and their visitors from all over the world.

York has restaurants for many tastes, plus a lot of friendly cafes. As for pubs, most of them serve good Yorkshire food as well as the traditional drinks including locally-brewed ales.

B. LARNACA

Larnaca is the oldest town in Cyprus. Its name derived from the word "larnax" which means tomb or sarcophagus, a great number of which are to be found in the area.

Larnaca, from the time of its founding, lives and grows from its original location. Present-day Larnaca is built over the ruins of the ancient city-kingdom of Kittium which, according to legend, was founded by Kittim, the grandson of Noah.

From the early dawn of history Larnaca attracted many visitors. Some came as colonizers, others as peaceful traders, like the Phoenicians, those mysterious merchants from ancient Lebanon, and others as invaders and conquerors like the Persians, the Romans, the Turks and finally, the British.

Moving swiftly through a fascinating history to more modern times, by the time of the British rule in Cyprus in 1878 Larnaca became the leading port and the diplomatic capital of the island.

The commercial and shopping centre of the town lies behind the promenade. Today the town offers a great variety of goods to buy and take back home; jewellery, leather goods including jackets, handbags and leather shoes, as well as souvenirs such as pottery, icons and famous lace.

Visitors are also well catered for with a wide range of restaurants. Sun and sand fans will be in their element here. All along the coast of Larnaca are beautiful sandy beaches which provide safe bathing for families while the shoreline is dotted with modern luxurious hotels.

C. GLASGOW

Welcome to Glasgow, Scotland's largest city. Glasgow with its fine buildings, excellent shopping, beautiful museums and art galleries attracts thousands of visitors every year from every corner of the globe.

The city is an ideal centre. There is plenty to see and to do and it is within easy reach of many other holiday spots.

Glasgow itself stands as a monument to Victorian architecture; yet modern day planners have gently woven a twenty first century heart into this busy bustling friendly metropolis.

Visitors do not have to look far for evidence of more than 800 years of colorful history. Glasgow Cathedral, dating in part to the 12th century, contains the tomb of St Mungo, the patron saint of Glasgow. Glasgow University was founded in 1451 and is the fourth oldest in the United Kingdom. Glasgow's civic buildings, the City Chambers, dating from 1883, contain priceless examples of Italian marble, mosaics and Venetian leaded glass. Situated on George Square, the building is type of the fine Victorian heritage which can be seen throughout Glasgow.

The city centre shops are a big attraction. Well known streets contain pedestrian precincts where shopping is pleasure.

There is a wide choice of entertainment with theatres, ballet, opera, concert halls, cinemas, restaurants, pubs and all kinds of sport.

In fact Glasgow has something to suit people of all tastes and ages.

D. DUBLIN

Dublin has unforgettable character and undeniable charm. See it once and you'll want to come back. Not just to see the sights — two great cathedrals, a famous university, a palatial castle, museums with unequalled collections of art and archaeology, and countless other pleasures such as a visit to the Guinness brewery — but to soak up the atmosphere of its Georgian streets and ornate old-fashioned pubs.

Rich farm country stretching away north from the city is dotted with some of Ireland's most important historic sites. You'll find the ruins of great monasteries

and one of the most important remnants of Neolithic civilization in Europe — the 5,000 year-old Newgrange burial chamber.

Today Dublin is a vibrant, cosmopolitan city and Ireland's cultural hot spot. Take in a play at the Abbey Theatre walk in the steps of the many great Dubliners, writers and dramatists from Sheridan and Swift to George Bernard Shaw, Oscar Wilde, James Joyce, and many others. Their native city will inspire and delight you.

Dublin is a city of magnificent charm and unique sights. You should spend a few days wandering around to soak up the atmosphere of this great city.

Dublin is famous for a massive celebration of St Patrick's Day on March 17 which attracts about 40,000 spectators to the spectacular two-hour parade in Dublin each year.

E. BIRMINGHAM

Birmingham is one of the world's great cities. It is the third most visited city in Britain for visitors from overseas. In the heart of England, its inventors, industry and dynamism helped make Britain great. Today, surrounded by reminders of its proud heritage, its people and visitors enjoy a modern multicultural city, full of life, art, culture, and the technologies of tomorrow.

Whether you're visiting Birmingham for business or pleasure, you will find it a fascinating city. There are so many things to do and places to visit there.

You won't need to travel far to experience Britain's past. Birmingham's artistic heritage is available for all to enjoy.

You can take a trip to Cadbury World, a fascinating multi-media experience dedicated to the history of chocolate, or discover the secrets of the deep at the National Sealife Centre. Why not visit Birmingham's Art Gallery — home to the world's finest collection of Pre-Raphaelite art.

It's a pleasure just to stroll around Birmingham's city centre. The pleasant squares, adorned with many public works of art, are always bustling with activity, and there is a wide choice of seven-day shopping — from modern malls to traditional markets.

Three of the country's most prestigious venues for conferences and events really help to make Birmingham a city where the world meets.

Sport plays a big role in the life of Britain. The city is a host to many sports clubs, associations and international events. For a relaxing stroll, an afternoon with a family or just a break from the bustle of the city Birmingham offers plenty of open spaces to choose from, all especially accessible from the city centre.

F. EDINBURGH

From the moment you arrive, Edinburgh's stunning skyline and magnificent architecture are captivating. The castle clings dramatically to its rock as the ancient buildings of the Royal Mile rumble down the spine of the hill to the splendid Palace

of the Holyrood house. Across the green expanse of Princess Street Gardens lies the graceful Georgian New Town waiting to be explored. This is a historic setting — and yet in Edinburgh you'll find a friendly, modern, cosmopolitan city, where a warm welcome and an unforgettable experience await all the year round.

Take your time on the historic Royal Mile. Wander down alleyways which are centuries old, many recalling a wonderful view, a pub to try or a museum to visit. Take an evening stroll, and you'll often experience the drama of Edinburgh by floodlight. At every turn there are things to discover: a theatre or concert to take in, art galleries and museums to explore and shops, cafes and restaurants to meet every taste. But most of all you can savour the atmosphere of one of the world's great cities, as alive today as ever.

Variety is the spice of Edinburgh's life. Within a quarter of a mile you can leave the bustling centre for an enchanting riverside walk. The more you explore, the more this great city rewards you. Every visitor will find their own Edinburgh. All that can be said with certainty is that they will never forget it. In August Edinburgh becomes the cultural capital of the world attracting lots of tourists who want to watch the venues of Edinburgh International Festival of Music and Drama.

G. AMSTERDAM

Amsterdam is one of Europe's great cities. Amsterdam is a cosmopolitan centre with a fine way of life, a rich culture and its own style of humour. Amsterdam has history. Lots of it. The four main canals⁵ at the heart of city life haven't changed much since the 17th century. Nor have the other 100 canals — except that today they're lined by stylish cafes where you'll want to linger. But the first thing to do in Amsterdam is get a boat. Gliding under the bridges, you'll really appreciate the tranquil beauty of the city and its waterways.

There's much more, too. You'll find world-class museums with wonderful works of art. Then there is the diamond industry. Several diamond merchants open their doors to visitors, offering a fascinating glimpse of the craftsmen at work and the chance to admire — and buy — the finished products. And when you've seen the small gems, you can see the big ones: the magnificent historic buildings of which Amsterdam has many. Amsterdam's architecture is really worth making time for.

Amsterdam is compact for a capital, so it's easy to enjoy it on foot. And a stroll is the perfect way to soak up the atmosphere of special city neighborhoods.

And if you are tired of sightseeing, shopping and dining there's always the chance to relax and drink in the special ambience of Amsterdam's classic brown bars. Named for their dark brown interior, they're cosy, friendly, and full of what the Dutch call *Gezelligheid*.

⁵ Mind the pronunciation of the words: channel [ˈtʃænl̩] — canal [kəˈnæl].

H. BERGEN

Bergen is a city surrounded by mountains, a real city but with old world charm and atmosphere, wooden houses, narrow alleyways, a busy harbour, and a whiff of salty sea in the air. Bergen is cosmopolitan, and rich in tradition and history. It's easy to see why those who are far from their beloved city get so homesick. Bergen is the gateway to the world-famous fjords and offers you a wonderful combination of pulsating city life and unforgettable scenic fjords. The choice is yours. Visit the Fish Market and enjoy fresh seafood, or stroll along the quayside and soak up the atmosphere of the old merchants' quarter. Take the cable car to Ulriken, where the view of the city framed by sea, fjord and mountain is one of the most spectacular in Norway.

Bergen hosts a multitude of international music and cultural events all year round of which Bergen International Festival in May is probably the best-known. The city is home to one of the world's oldest symphony orchestras, as well as theatres, dance companies and revues. Visit Edward Grieg's home to hear his music where he composed it. Museums, art collections, churches and fascinating architecture are all certain to capture your imagination.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
D													

65. Find the definitions of the following words and write them down.

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|
| 1) Browse. | 8) Unequaled. | 15) Stroll. |
| 2) Priceless. | 9) Thriving. | 16) Tranquil. |
| 3) Undeniable. | 10) Bustle. | 17) Captivating. |
| 4) Available. | 11) Metropolis. | 18) Stunning. |
| 5) Fascinating. | 12) Scenic. | 19) Accessible. |
| 6) Luxurious. | 13) Prestigious. | 20) Dramatically. |
| 7) Sample. | 14) Spectacular. | |

66. Use the word in brackets at the end of each sentence to form the word that fits in the space in the same sentence.

- 1) The cave is only ... by boat (access).
- 2) The ability to motivate people is a ... asset (price).
- 3) The bathroom was with gold taps and a ... thick carpet (luxury).
- 4) She looked ... different (drama).
- 5) Let's take the ... route home (scenery).
- 6) I found the story about wild and lawless life ... (fascinate).
- 7) The school's success rate is ... in the area (equal).
- 8) His new show is a success ... (spectacle).

- 9) His speech was ... proof of what had happened (deny).
 10) Spanish tourist industry is ... (thrive).

67. Fill in the gaps with the words from exercise 65 which fit the sentences best of all.

- 1) Her ... smile and beautiful looks always attract dozens of men.
- 2) Can I help you, madam, or are you just ... ?
- 3) You look absolutely ... in that dress.
- 4) I enjoy watching ... village scenes.
- 5) Margie ... round the room putting the things away.
- 6) Here is your chance to ... the delights of country life.
- 7) Our ... around the park was really pleasant.
- 8) The university is trying to make more accommodation ... for students.
- 9) He got a very ... job.
- 10) Tokyo is a very busy

68. Choose only one of the cities mentioned in exercise 64 which you would like to visit and explain why. Use the words and phrases from exercise 65.

69. Speak about your native place using your active vocabulary.

70. Read the advertisement and try to explain the idioms in bold.

(1) Tired of holidaying in the same old (2) **run-of-the-mill** places? Are you searching for sandy white beaches where you can sunbathe till you're (3) **as brown as a berry**, or (4) **round-the-clock** bars and discos where you can dance all night? if so, then (5) **your best bet** is the Costa Blanca in Spain. You'll be (6) **over the moon** with both the Hotel Blanca and its delightful location on the Spanish coast, where you'll find a multitude of ways to (7) **get into the swing of** your holiday, ranging from jet-skiing to paragliding. Food-lovers won't be disappointed either, as the Hotel Blanca has two terrific restaurants. One word of warning, however, for more conventional diners — (8) **steer clear** of the *Chili a la Blanca* — it's hot!

GET AWAY FROM IT ALL ON
THE COSTA BLANCA

Hotel Blanca

week — only £100
5-star hotel, full board
lively holiday resort
Phone: 0121549268



So, if you fancy a holiday where you can (9) **let your hair down**, and return home with (10) **a new lease of life** — try the Hotel Blanca — we guarantee you won't regret it.

71. Match the items with the idioms from exercise 70:

- a) to take a break from work or problems;
- b) a return of energy or enthusiasm;
- c) to relax and enjoy oneself;
- d) extremely pleased;
- e) the most appropriate choice;
- f) all day and all night;
- g) to become accustomed to sth and start enjoying it;
- h) to avoid (smb./smth.);
- i) very suntanned;
- j) ordinary and unexciting.

72. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets. Do not change these words in any way.

- 1) Speaking in front of an audience can be nerve-racking, but once you become accustomed to it, you'll find it easy. (swing)
- 2) My apartment block has a 24-hour security system. (clock)
- 3) I'm tired of ordinary novels. I want to read something original. (mill)
- 4) We decided to go to a desert island so that we could escape from our daily problems. (away)
- 5) I was extremely happy when I won first prize. (moon)

73. Replace the words in bold with phrases from the list.

steer clear of	letting my hair down	new lease of life
best bet	was as brown as a berry	

On the first day of my summer holiday in France I was in the mood for **enjoying myself and having some fun**, and finally I decided that a day of jet-skiing would be **my most suitable option**. Once I had learnt how to control the machine **and stay away from** the big waves, I really started to enjoy whizzing across the surface of the sea. When I arrived back at the hotel **I had a fantastic suntan** and felt as if I had been given a **burst of new energy**. It was a great way to start my holiday.



74. You have just returned from a coached tour around Europe, visiting such famous capitals as Paris, Rome, Berlin, Amsterdam and Prague and lots of other European cities. What would you tell your friend about your trip? Use the words from your active vocabulary and the idioms you've learned.

75. Listen to a tourist agent advertising a trip to London. Put the sentences in the correct order.

- 1) London is a city full of surprises.
- 2) London is an ever-changing city.
- 3) London can offer something for everyone.
- 4) London is a great artistic and cultural centre.
- 5) London gives you an opportunity to do what you want to do.
- 6) London is one of the most exciting cities in the world.
- 7) London offers good catering facilities.
- 8) London is a shoppers' paradise.
- 9) The Thames is closely connected with London's history.

76. Put the correct forms of the verbs in brackets.

A NEW HOUSE

I ... (have) a letter from my sister yesterday. She ... (live) in Nigeria. In her letter, she ... (say) that she ... (come) to England next year. If she ... (come) she ... (get) a surprise. We ... (live) now in a beautiful new house in the country. Work on it ... (begin) before my sister ... (leave). The house ... (be completed) five months ago. In my letter I ... (tell) her that she could stay with us. The house ... (have) many large rooms and there ... (be) a lovely garden. It ... (be) a very modern house, so it ... (look) strange to some people. It must be the only modern house in the district.

LUXEMBOURG: THE WORLD'S SAFEST CITY

77. Check your dictionaries for collocations, other meanings, information, synonyms of the words 'safe' and 'city'.

78. Guess whether the following statements about the article are true or false.

- 1) Luxembourg gained top rank as the world's safest city for the first time.
- 2) A survey of the world's cities includes a total of 652 capitals.
- 3) Beirut in Lebanon is the world's least safe city.

- 4) The top cities are in politically stable countries with good international relations and sustainable economic growth.
- 5) Prague in the Czech Republic is placed better than London, Paris and Athens.
- 6) Madrid is the most dangerous city in Europe.
- 7) US cities are safer than Canadian cities.
- 8) Central and South American cities were low in the rankings, due to unemployment, crime and political instability.

79. Match the following synonyms from the article.

- | | |
|--------------|----------------|
| 1) retained | a) equal |
| 2) conducted | b) illegality |
| 3) joint | c) community |
| 4) obviously | d) danger |
| 5) stable | e) sound |
| 6) civil | f) did |
| 7) petty | g) carried out |
| 8) threat | h) small |
| 9) crime | i) hung on to |
| 10) fared | j) of course |

80. Match the following phrases from the article.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1) retained its rank | a) conducted by ... |
| 2) survey | b) relations |
| 3) came joint | c) rates |
| 4) quality | d) as the world's safest city |
| 5) good international | e) instability |
| 6) sustainable economic | f) poorly in the rankings |
| 7) high levels of petty | g) second |
| 8) high crime | h) of living |
| 9) Fared | i) crime |
| 10) political | j) growth |

81. Read the text and fill in the gaps with the given words.

Remain	unsurprisingly	retained	civil	conducted
--------	----------------	----------	-------	-----------

Luxembourg ... its rank as the world's safest city in the annual 215-city survey ... by the human resources consulting company Mercer. Helsinki in Finland, and the

Swiss cities Bern, Geneva and Zurich came joint second in the safety list. Geneva and Zurich finished top of the quality of living league table. The world's least safe city, ..., is Baghdad. Its low placing is obviously due to the ongoing violence and street fighting that has followed the American-lead invasion of the city. Other cities at the bottom of the safety league include Abidjan (Ivory Coast), Bangui (Central African Republic) and Lagos (Nigeria). These countries ... politically unstable and have low economic growth. Mercer senior researcher Slagin Parakatil said, "The top-ranking cities for personal safety and security are in politically stable countries with good international relations and sustainable economic growth. ... Most of the low-scoring cities are in countries with ... unrest, little law enforcement and high levels of crime."

links	crime	threat	poorly	include
-------	-------	--------	--------	---------

Other world city rankings ... London, Rome and Athens at positions 69, 74 and 83 respectively, due to high levels of petty crime. Madrid is joint 69th because of the terrorism In Eastern Europe Ljubljana in Slovenia (41), Slovakia's Bratislava (58) and Prague (58) in the Czech Republic are highest, due to their ... with the European Union. Tirana (Albania) comes lowest in Europe. Russian cities are also low, because of high ... rates and economic instability. Canadian cities are the safest in North America, with Calgary, Montreal, Ottawa, Toronto and Vancouver being in joint 18th position. The American cities Honolulu, Houston, Lexington, San Francisco and Winston Salem rank joint 45th. Cities in Central and South America fared ... in the rankings, due to unemployment, crime and political instability. In Asia, Singapore and Tokyo are ranked as the top two cities. Sydney, Australia, and Auckland in New Zealand were top Australasian cities, in joint eighth position.

82. Answer the following questions:

- 1) What was interesting in this article?
- 2) Were you surprised by anything in this article?
- 3) How safe is your city?
- 4) What are the three best and worst things about your city?
- 5) Would you like to live in Luxembourg?
- 6) Would you like to visit or live in Baghdad?
- 7) On which continent would you like to live for one year?
- 8) Which city would you love to spend a year in?
- 9) What is the most important factor you would look at if you moved overseas?
- 10) What kind of crime exists in your city?
- 11) Is there any violence in your city?
- 12) Is it safe to walk alone at midnight where you live?
- 13) Does your city have good law enforcement?

- 14) Does “safest city” mean “most boring city”?
15) Did you like this discussion?

ASIA

- What is largest and most populous continent in the world?
- How many people reside in Asia?
- What are the largest mountain ranges on the continent?
- What religions are practiced in Asia?
- What innovations were introduced by the Asians?
- What Asian country has the potential to become the world’s greatest economic power?

83. Read the texts about Asia and its history to see if you were right.

Asia is the largest and most populous continent, with an area of 44.7 million sq. km — over a third of the Earth's total land surface — and a population of roughly 3.8 billion. Towering mountain ranges — the Pamirs, the Karakorums, Hindu Kush and the Himalayas, the last containing the world's highest summit (Mt. Everest: 8,846 m) — form a natural barrier between northern Asia, with its sub-arctic and continental climates, and tropical or sub-tropical south Asia. The continent's wildlife is as varied as the climate. Vegetation ranges from the mosses and lichens of the tundra, to the world's oldest rainforest in Malaysia. The range of peoples, cultures, languages and religions is remarkable. Judaism, Christianity, Islam, Buddhism, Hinduism and the philosophies of Confucius and Lao Tse all originated here.

THE HISTORY OF ASIA

So many of humanity's greatest innovations first appeared in Asia. The continent saw the foundation of the world's first cities, and it is here that writing was invented. Most importantly all of the major world religions originated in Asia. While people in Europe were still at subsistence level, great cultures were flourishing in Asia, with formidable power structures and extensive trade routes. The stone remains of these lost kingdoms, of which two examples are the ruins of Persepolis and the Forbidden City, clearly show that the rulers saw themselves as governing the whole world. In modern times, after centuries of Western domination,



A statue of Buddha Amitabha in Kamakura, Japan

the world is again looking east. Today, China has the potential to become the world's greatest economic power.

FACES OF ASIA

Asia is the largest continent and home to more than half the world's population. Ethnic diversity and centuries-old traditions are a fascinating feature of this amazing continent.

Asia is inhabited by approximately 3.8 billion people, roughly three-fifths of the world's population. This makes it the most populous continent on Earth. More people live here than in all of the other continents combined, though some parts are more densely populated than others. Roughly 90 per cent of Asia's population lives on just one third of the land mass, mainly in the fertile plains of the great rivers, and in the coastal regions. The deserts and steppes of the Arabian peninsula, and central Asia are mainly uninhabited, providing a massive contrast to the densely populated cities in the east and south-east of the continent, namely in India, China and Japan. Hundreds of ethnic groups, innumerable languages and dialects, and a wide range of traditions and customs all contribute to the varied face of the continent.

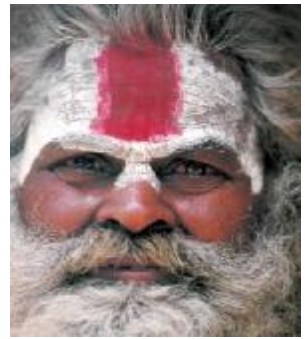
84. Look at the faces of Asian people and match them with the countries and descriptions given below.



1



2



3



4



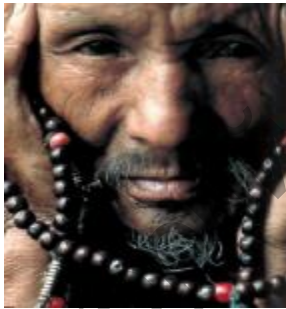
5



6



7



8

A. THAILAND

A colourful example of an elaborate headdress — this girl's turban is like a flower arrangement. Among the Lisu, a minority group of northern Thailand, this costume is worn for festivities.

B. NEPAL

This portrait from the only official Hindu state in the world shows an ascetic. The white-powdered forehead and the bright red stripe between the eyebrows identifies the holy man as a follower of the god Vishnu.

C. MONGOLIA

The weathered face of this Kazakh man from Mongolia is a reflection of life on the steppes. The Kazakhs are a mainly Muslim people and a minority in this thinly populated, flat land.

D. BAHRAIN

An ancient trading post between the Arab and Indian worlds: this man is wearing a keffiyeh, which protects him from the burning sun.

E. BHUTAN

In this kingdom on the southern slopes of the eastern Himalaya, Lamaism, Tibetan Buddhism, is the state religion. The photograph shows a monk from the Taktsang monastery of Gomchen. The chaplet of wooden beads is an aid to prayer and to reciting the holy texts.

F. INDIA

The U-shaped mark on the forehead of this young girl symbolises the footprint of the god Vishnu. The elaborate face-painting and elegant make-up is donned for religious festivals and traditional dance performances.

G. HONG KONG

Even in this highly modern metropolis you can still see women wearing the traditional dress of the Hakka — a people of north Chinese origin, who have lived in southern China since the fourteenth century.

H. JAPAN

Wearing the traditional make-up of a geisha, the cherry red mouth stands out against the white face. The white paint is designed to eradicate all trace of individuality, and separate the 'person of the arts' from everyday life ⁶.

PROGRESS IN SAMOA

85. The vocabulary below is essential for understanding the gist of the text. Be sure to look up these words in a dictionary and learn their meaning and pronunciation.

administer (v)

amenity (n)

expatriate (v)

exodus (n)

incentive (n)

loan (n)

retard (v)

sawmill (n)

stultify (v)

teem (v)

⁶ Answer: 1 — G, 2 — D, 3 — B, 4 — H, 5 — F, 6 — C, 7 — A, 8 — E.

86. The meaning of the following international words is most probably known to you. Make sure you pronounce them correctly.

absolute (a)	parliament (n)
authority (n)	plantation (n)
balance (n)	project (n)
communal (a)	scheme (n)
expert (n)	stability (n)
investor (n)	visa (n)
modernize (v)	

87. Practise the pronunciation of the following proper and geographical names.

Apia
New Zealand
Samoa
Polinesia
European
Japanese
the Asian Development Bank
the US Peace Corps Headquarters

88. Read the text carefully and do the tasks that follow.

Samoa Sasa sat cross-legged in his one-room, open-air home, shooing away chickens that strutted across the floor mats. Bananas cooked on the wood stove. Naked children cried in nearby huts. From one hut came the voice of Sinatra singing “Strangers In the Night” on a local radio station.

The sound of progress frightened Sasa. For most of his 50 years time has stood still. Now small European-styled homes are springing up around his village in Western Samoa and the young men are leaving for New Zealand. In the town there are experts from all over the world advising the Samoan Government on many development projects that Sasa does not understand.

The people of Luatuanuu Village — including his eight children — have always worked the banana plantations and respected the custom that the Matais (family chiefs) like Sasa represented absolute authority.

They owned all the land communally, they elected a parliament and they administered justice in each village, thus leaving few duties for the nation's 219-man police force. Would all that, too, change? Sasa wondered.

“We are a poor country and change must come”, Sasa said through a translator. “But I do not want it so fast. I do not want my children to go to New Zealand to look

for big money. I want them to stay here in Luatuanuu and work our plantations as we always have done”.

The confusion Sasa feels is shared by many of the 150,000 Western Samoans — and undoubtedly by the peoples of other newly independent, developing nations as well. The capital, Apia, is teeming with people wanting to help: an 80-member US Peace Corps headquarters, experts from the United Nations, investors from Japan, analysts from the Asian Development Bank and civil engineers from New Zealand.

Already streets are being torn up for a new road system. The hospital is being rebuilt with a loan from New Zealand. A new 1 million Government hotel has opened to promote tourism — an industry the country is not quite sure it wants. A loan from the Asian Development Bank will modernise the communications system. Japanese investors have opened a sawmill and are building houses. When these and many other development schemes are completed and Western Samoa, one of the world's poorest nations in cash terms, is forced into the twentieth century, what is to become of its culture?

“Most Samoans want the modern amenities, but they don't want to throw away our culture to get them”, said Felise Va'a, editor of the Samoan Times. “There is no easy answer because in many ways our culture retards development. The question people are asking is, what is a balance between the past and the future?”

The tradition of communal land ownership stultifies individual incentive and has resulted in neglect of the land. The system of permitting only the nation's 15,000 Matais to elect 45 of the 47 MPs destroys political involvement. The exodus to New Zealand -and the money the emigrants send home — creates a false economy and results in thousands of Samoan families ignoring the land and living off the earnings of their expatriate children.

New Zealand permits 1,500 Western Samoan immigrants a year and each year 1,500 — one per cent of the population — go. They, together with thousands of other Samoans in New Zealand on temporary work visas, send home about 3 millions a year. The money provides a boost to Western Samoa's agricultural economy, but it also is inflationary, and the inflation rate has been 35 per cent in two years.

Western Samoa has travelled a long way in the 12 years since independence. It has political stability and people who are 90 per cent literate. It offers investors a cheap labor force, and a land that is 80 per cent uncultivated. It offers visitors the most uncorrupted Polynesian culture left anywhere today.

(Article in The Guardian)

89. Here is a list of the main ideas of the text. Match them with the appropriate paragraph.

- 1) Samoa is a poor country and it needs change.
- 2) Sasa doesn't want young people to emigrate.
- 3) Sasa is frightened by progress.
- 4) Samoans want a balance between past and future.
- 5) They think their electoral system is undemocratic.
- 6) Sasa doesn't want changes so fast.
- 7) The money sent by emigrants is good for economics but it causes inflation and neglect of land.
- 8) Many other Samoans share Sasa's confusion about the changes in the country.
- 9) Samoans want benefits of progress but don't want to lose their traditional culture.

90. Read the text again paying attention to specific details and answer the questions that follow.

- 1) How old is Sasa?
- 2) How many children does he have?
- 3) Does he speak English?
- 4) What do Sasa's house and village look like?
- 5) Where is Samoa situated and what is its capital and population?
- 6) What are the Samoan people engaged in?
- 7) How was their life organized before changes came?
- 8) Who is involved in the process of changing the life in Samoa?
- 9) Who are the changes financed by?
- 10) How much money has been spent by the government on a new hotel?
- 11) What is the purpose of the opening of the new hotel?
- 12) Who offered a loan for modernizing the communications system?
- 13) What is the contribution of Japanese investors?
- 14) What will be the result of the numerous development schemes that are underway in Samoa at present?
- 15) What is the question Samoans are asking about culture and development?
- 16) How many immigrants from Western Samoa does New Zealand permit a year?
- 17) What has the inflation rate been over the last two years?
- 18) What achievements has Western Samoa gained in the 12 years of its independence?

91. Note the frequent use of various types of word-combinations in the text:

- 1) adjective + noun, e.g. *a poor country*;
- 2) noun + noun, e.g. *communications system*;
- 3) verb + noun, e.g. *to work a plantation*.

Find examples of each type and fill in the chart below.

<i>adjective + noun</i>	<i>noun + noun</i>	<i>verb + noun</i>

92. Combine the verbs on the left with the appropriate post-positions on the right to make correct phrasal verbs. Give your own examples with them.

- | | |
|---------|------|
| shoo | up |
| spring | for |
| look | with |
| teem | for |
| be torn | off |
| live | away |
| throw | up |

93. Look at the words in the chart and fill the appropriate boxes with the words from the text related to them.

<i>Verbs</i>	<i>Nouns</i>	<i>Adjectives</i>	<i>Adverbs</i>
analyze			
	agriculture		
		dependent	
confuse			
corrupt			
	head		
		modern	
cultivate			
	inflation		
		near	
doubt			
earn			

94. Translate the following sentences using the vocabulary of the text.

- 1) К сожалению, подъем в экономике был лишь временным.
- 2) Мы испугались, что начался пожар, но тревога оказалась ложной.
- 3) Дети так расшумелись, что ему пришлось прогнать их.
- 4) Вся система обучения в средневековой школе подавляла индивидуальность учащихся.
- 5) Некоторые интернациональные слова могут стать «ложными» друзьями переводчика.
- 6) Возможность поехать на языковую стажировку за рубеж – прекрасный стимул для хорошей учебы.
- 7) Как правило, коллективное владение землей не развивает, а сдерживает инициативу работников.
- 8) Наша библиотека временно закрыта на ремонт.
- 9) В прошлом году дождливое и холодное лето замедлило развитие многих сельскохозяйственных культур.
- 10) Она остановилась в смятении, не зная, куда идти.
- 11) Мы не могли не восхищаться всеми прелестями дачной жизни.
- 12) Трафальгарская площадь всегда полна туристов из разных стран.
- 13) Во всех цивилизованных странах правосудие осуществляется с помощью суда.
- 14) Молодой семье была предложена ссуда на строительство дома.
- 15) Прожив в удобной комфортабельной квартире много лет, мы принимаем современные удобства как должное.
- 16) Многие земельные участки в этом районе остались необработанными.
- 17) Эта комиссия осуществляет руководство всеми важнейшими программами.

95. Write a short essay about the tendencies in the economic and cultural changes in your country over the last few years using figures and numerals for exact information wherever possible.

PLACES OF SPECIFIC GEOGRAPHIC INTEREST

96. Read the following texts and find the places described on the map.

TRISTAN DA CUNHA

Located about midway between Cape Town, South Africa and Buenos Aires, Argentina lies what is often referred to as the world's most remote inhabited island — Tristan da Cunha. Tristan da Cunha is the *primary* island of the Tristan da Cunha



island group, consisting of six islands at approximately $37^{\circ}15'$ south, $12^{\circ}30'$ west. That is about 1,500 miles (2,400 kilometers) west of South Africa in the South Atlantic Ocean.

The other five islands in the Tristan da Cunha group are uninhabited, save for a manned meteorological station on the southernmost island of Gough. In addition to Gough, located 230 miles SSE of Tristan da Cunha, the chain includes Inaccessible at 20 miles (32 km)

WSW, Nightingale 12 miles (19 km) SE, and Middle and Stoltenhoff islands - both just off the coast of Nightingale. The total area for all six islands amounts to a mere 52 miles (135 km). The Tristan da Cunha islands are administered as part of the United Kingdom's colony of Saint Helena (1180 miles or 1900 km to the north of Tristan da Cunha).

The circular island of Tristan da Cunha is approximately 6 miles (10 km) wide with a total area of 38 miles (98 km) and a coastline of 21 miles. The island group lies on the Mid-Atlantic Ridge and was created by volcanic activity. Queen Mary's Peak (6760 feet or 2060 meters) on Tristan da Cunha is an active volcano that last erupted in 1961, causing the evacuation of Tristan da Cunha's residents.



Today, just fewer than 300 people call Tristan da Cunha home. They live in the settlement known as Edinburgh that lies on the flat plain on the north side of the island. The

settlement was named in honor of Prince Alfred, the Duke of Edinburgh, upon his visit to the island in 1867.

Tristan da Cunha was named after a Portuguese sailor Tristao da Cunha who discovered the islands in 1506 and although he was unable to land (the island of Tristan da Cunha is surrounded by 1000—2000 foot / 300—600 meter cliffs), he named the islands after himself.

The first inhabitant of Tristan da Cunha was American Jonathan Lambert of Salem, Massachusetts who arrived in 1810 and renamed the islands the Islands of Refreshment. Unfortunately, Lambert drowned in 1812.

In 1816 the United Kingdom claimed and began to settle the islands. A handful of people were joined by the occasional shipwreck survivor over the next few decades and in 1856 the island's population was 71. However, the next year starvation caused many to flee leaving a population of 28 on Tristan da Cunha.



The island's population *fluctuated* and eventually rose to 268 before the island was evacuated during the *eruption* of 1961. The evacuees went to England where some died due to the harsh winters and some women married British men. In 1963, almost all of the evacuees returned since the island was safe. However, having tasted the life of the United Kingdom, 35 left Tristan da Cunha for Europe in 1966.

Since the 1960s, the population swelled to 296 in 1987. The 296 English-speaking residents of Tristan da Cunha share a mere seven surnames — most of the families have a history of being on the island since the early years of settlement.

Today, Tristan da Cunha includes a school, hospital, post office, museum, and a *crayfish-canning* factory. The *issuance* of postage stamps is a major source of revenue for the island. The self-supporting residents fish, raise livestock, make handicrafts, and grow potatoes. The island is visited annually by RMS St. Helena and more regularly by fishing vessels. There is no airport or landing field on the island.

Species not found anywhere else in the world inhabit the island chain. Queen Mary's Peak is *shrouded* by clouds most of the year and snow covers its peak in the winter. The island receives an average of 66 inches (1.67 meters) of rain each year.

TIMBUKTU

The word “Timbuktu” (or Timbuctoo or Tombouctou) is used in several languages to represent a far-away place but Timbuktu is an actual city in the African country of Mali.

Located near the edge the Niger River during the rainy season (but about 8 miles from the river during much of the year), Timbuktu was *founded by nomads* in the twelfth century and it rapidly became a major trading *depot* for the caravans of the Sahara Desert.



During the fourteenth century, the legend of Timbuktu as a rich cultural center spread through the world. The beginning of the legend can be traced to 1324, when the Emperor of Mali made his pilgrimage to Mecca via Cairo. In Cairo, the merchants and traders were impressed by the amount of gold carried by the emperor, who claimed that the gold was from Timbuktu. Furthermore,

in 1354 the great Muslim explorer Ibn Batuta wrote of his visit to Timbuktu and told of the wealth and gold of the region. Thus, Timbuktu became renowned as an African El Dorado, a city made of gold.

During the fifteenth century, Timbuktu grew in importance but its homes were never made of gold. Timbuktu produced few of its own goods but served as the major trading center for salt trade across the desert region. The city also became a center of Islamic study and the home of a university and extensive library. The city's maximum population during the 1400s probably numbered somewhere between 50,000 to 100,000, with approximately one-quarter of the population composed of scholars and students.



The legend of Timbuktu's wealth refused to die and only grew. A 1526 visit to Timbuktu by a Muslim from Grenada, Leo Africanus, told of Timbuktu as a typical trading outpost. This only incited further interest in the city. In 1618, a London company was formed to establish trade with Timbuktu. Unfortunately, the first trading expedition ended up with the massacre of all its members and a second expedition sailed up the Gambia River and thus never reached Timbuktu.

In the 1700s and early 1800s, many explorers attempted to reach Timbuktu but none returned. Many unsuccessful and successful explorers were forced to drink camel urine, their own urine, or even blood to attempt to survive the barren Sahara desert. Known wells would be dry or would not provide enough water upon an expedition's arrival so water was quite scarce.

Mungo Park was a Scottish doctor who attempted a trip to Timbuktu in 1805. Unfortunately, his expedition team of dozens of Europeans and natives all died or abandoned the expedition along the way and Park was left to sail along the Niger River, never visiting Timbuktu, but merely shooting at people and other objects on the shore with his guns as his insanity increased along his voyage. His body was never found.

In 1824, the Geographical Society of Paris offered a reward of 7000 francs and a gold medal valued at 2,000 francs to the first European who could visit Timbuktu and return to tell their story of the mythical city...

TIBET

The Tibetan Plateau is a huge region of southwestern China consistently above 4000 meters. This region that was a *thriving* independent kingdom that began in the eighth century and developed into an independent country in the twentieth century is now under the firm control of China. Persecution of the Tibetan people and their practice of Buddhism is widely reported.

Tibet closed its borders to foreigners in 1792, keeping the British of India (Tibet's southwestern neighbor) at bay until the British desire for a trade route with China caused them to take Tibet by force in 1903. In 1906 the British and Chinese signed a peace treaty that gave Tibet to the Chinese. Five years later, the Tibetans *expelled* the Chinese and declared their independence, which lasted until 1950.



In 1950, shortly after Mao Zedong's communist revolution, China invaded Tibet. Tibet pleaded for assistance from the United Nations, the British, and the newly independent Indians for assistance — to no avail. In 1959, the Chinese *squelched* a Tibetan uprising and the leader of the theocratic Tibetan government, the Dalai Lama, fled to Dharamsala, India and created a government-in-exile. China administered Tibet with a firm hand, prosecuting Tibetan Buddhists and destroying their places of worship, especially during the time of the Chinese Cultural Revolution (1966—1976).

After Mao's death in 1976, the Tibetans gained limited autonomy although many of the Tibetan government officials installed were of Chinese nationality. The Chinese government has administered Tibet as the “Autonomous Region of Tibet” (Xizang) since 1965. Many Chinese have been financially encouraged to move to Tibet, diluting the effect of the ethnic Tibetans. It's likely that the Tibetans will become a minority in their land within a few years. The total population of Xizang is approximately 2.6 million.

Additional uprisings occurred throughout the next few decades and *martial law* was *imposed* upon Tibet in 1988. The Dalai Lama's efforts to work with China toward solving problems to bring peace to Tibet earned him the Nobel Peace Prize in 1989.



Through the work of the Dalai Lama, the United Nations has called upon China to consider giving the Tibetan people a right to self-determination.

In recent years, China has been spending billions to improve the economical outlook for Tibet by encouraging tourism and trade to the region. The Potala, the former seat of the Tibetan government and the home of the Dalai Lama is a major attraction in Lhasa.

The Tibetan culture is an ancient one that includes the Tibetan language and a specific Tibetan style of Buddhism. Regional dialects vary across Tibet so the Lhasa dialect has become the Tibetan lingua franca.

Industry was non-existent in Tibet prior to the Chinese invasion and today small industries are located in the capital of Lhasa (in 2000 population of 140,000) and other towns. Outside of cities, the indigenous Tibetan culture is comprised primarily of nomads, farmers (barley and root vegetables are primary crops), and forest dwellers. Due to the cold dry air of Tibet, grain can be stored for up to 50 to 60 years and butter (yak butter is the perennial favorite) can be stored for a year. Disease and epidemics are rare on the dry high plateau, which is surrounded by the world's tallest mountains, including Mount Everest in the south.

Though the plateau is rather dry and receives an average of 18 inches (46 cm) of precipitation each year, the plateau is the source for major rivers of Asia, including the Indus River. Alluvial soils comprise the terrain of Tibet. Due to the high altitude of the region, the seasonal variation in temperature is rather limited and the daily variation is more important - the temperature in Lhasa can range as much as -2°F to 85°F (-19°C to 30°C). Sandstorms and hailstorms (with hail of tennis-ball size) are problems in Tibet. (A special classification of spiritual magicians was once paid to ward off the hail.)

Thus, the status of Tibet remains in question. Will the culture be diluted by the influx of Chinese or will Tibet once again become “Free” and independent?

THE MECCA

The Islamic religion's holiest city of Mecca (also known as Mekka or Makkah) is located in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. Its importance as a holy city for Muslims goes back to it being the birthplace of the founder of Islam, Mohammed.

The prophet Mohammed was born in Mecca located approximated 50 miles from the Red Sea port city of Jidda, in the year 571 CE ⁷. Mohammed fled to Medina, now also a holy city, in the year 622 (ten years prior to his death).

⁷ CE — Common Era, Christian Era — the period beginning with the year of Christ's birth. Dates in this era are labelled AD, those previous to it BC.

Muslims face Mecca during their daily prayers and one of the key tenets of Islam is a pilgrimage to Mecca at least once in a Muslim's life (known as Hajj). Approximately two million Muslims arrive in Mecca during the last month of the Islamic calendar for the Hajj. This *influx* of visitors requires a great deal of logistical planning by the Saudi government. Hotels and other services in the city are stretched to the limit during the pilgrimage.



The most holy site within this holy city is the Great Mosque. Within the Great Mosque sits the Black Stone, a large black monolith that is central *to worship* during the Hajj. In the Mecca area are several additional sites where Muslims worship.

Saudi Arabia is closed to tourists and Mecca itself is off limits to all non-Muslims. Roadblocks are stationed along roads leading to the city. The most celebrated incident of a non-Muslim visiting Mecca was the visit by the British explorer Sir Richard Francis Burton (who translated the 100 stories of the Arabian Knights and discovered the Kama Sutra) in 1853. Burton disguised himself as an Afghan Muslim to visit and write Personal Narrative of a Pilgrimage to Al Madinah and Mecca.

Mecca sits in a valley surrounded by low hills; its population is approximately 1.3 million. Although Mecca is definitely the religious capital of Saudi Arabia, remember that the Saudi political capital is Riyadh.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

The Great Wall of China is not a continuous wall but is a collection of short walls that often follow the *crest of hills* on the southern edge of the Mongolian plain. Overall, the wall extends about 1500 miles (2400 kilometers).

A first set of walls, designed to keep Mongol nomads out of China, were built of earth and stones in wood frames during the Qin Dynasty (221—206 BCE).

Some additions and modifications were made to these simple walls over the next millennium but the major construction of the “modern” walls began in the Ming Dynasty (1388—1644 CE).

The Ming fortifications were established in new areas from the Qin walls. They were up to 25 feet (7.6 meters) high, 15 to 30 feet (4.6 to 9.1 meters) wide at the base, and from 9 to 12 feet (2.7 to 3.7 meters) wide at the top (wide enough for marching troops or wagons). At regular intervals, guard stations and *watch towers* were established.

Since the Great Wall was discontinuous, Mongol invaders had no trouble breaching the wall by going around it, so the wall proved unsuccessful and was eventually abandoned. Additionally, a policy of *mollification* during the subsequent



Ch'ing Dynasty that sought to pacify the Mongol leaders through religious conversion also helped to limit the need for the wall.

Through Western contact with China from the 17th through 20th centuries, the legend of the Great Wall of China grew along with tourism to the wall. Restoration and rebuilding took place in the 20th century and in

1987 the Great Wall of China was made a World Heritage Site. Today, a portion of the Great Wall of China about 50 miles (80 km) from Beijing receives thousands of tourists each day.

Can You See The Great Wall of China from The Moon?

For some reason, some urban legends tend to get stated and never disappear. This legend even appears as an *erroneous* Trivial Pursuit question. The legend? Many are familiar with the claim that the Great Wall of China is the only *man-made* object visible from space or from the moon with the naked eye. This is simply not true.

The myth of being able to see the Great Wall from space originated in Richard Halliburton's 1938 (long before humans saw the earth from space) book. Second Book of Marvels said that the Great Wall of China is the only man-made object visible from the moon.



From a low orbit of the earth, many artificial objects are visible on the earth, such as highways, ships in the sea, railroads, cities, fields of crops, and even some individual buildings. While at a low orbit, the Great Wall of China can certainly be seen from space but it is not unique in that regard.

However, when leaving the earth's orbit and acquiring an altitude of more than a few thousand miles, no man-made objects are visible at all. NASA says, "The Great Wall can barely be seen from the Shuttle, so it would not be possible to see it from the Moon with the naked eye." Thus, it'd be tough to spot the Great Wall of China or any other object from the moon. Furthermore, from the moon, even the continents are barely visible.

Regarding the origination of the story The Straight Dope's pundit Cecil Adams says, "Nobody knows exactly where the story got started, although some think it was speculation by some bigshot during an after-dinner speech in the early days of the space program."

NASA astronaut Alan Bean is quoted in Tom Burnam's book More Misinformation...

“The only thing you can see from the moon is a beautiful sphere, mostly white (clouds), some blue (ocean), patches of yellow (deserts), and every once in a while some green vegetation. No man-made object is visible on this scale. In fact, when first leaving earth's orbit and only a few thousand miles away, no man-made object is visible at that point either.”

BERMUDA TRIANGLE

For over thirty years, the Bermuda Triangle has been popularly known for supposedly *paranormal* disappearances of boats and aircraft. This imaginary triangle, also known as “Devil's Triangle,” has its three points at Miami, Puerto Rico, and Bermuda. Actually, despite several factors, which should contribute to higher rates of accidents in the region, the Bermuda Triangle has been found to be no more statistically dangerous than other areas of the open ocean.

The popular legend of the Bermuda Triangle began with a 1964 article in the magazine Argosy that described and named the Triangle. Further articles and reports in such magazines as National Geographic and Playboy merely repeated the legend without additional research. Many of the disappearances discussed in these articles and others did not even occur in the area of the Triangle.

The 1945 disappearance of five military airplanes and a rescue plane was the primary focus of the legend. In December of that year, Flight 19 set out on a *training mission* from Florida with a leader who was not feeling well, an under experienced crew, a lack of navigation equipment, a limited supply of fuel, and rough seas below. Though the loss of Flight 19 may have initially seemed mysterious, the cause of its failure is well *documented* today.

There are a few real *hazards* in the area of the Bermuda Triangle that contribute to the accidents that occur in the wide *swath* of sea. The first is the lack of magnetic declination near 80° west (just off the coast of Miami). This agonic line is one of two points on the earth's surface where compasses point directly to the North Pole, versus to the Magnetic North Pole elsewhere on the planet. The change in *declination* can make compass navigation difficult.

Inexperienced pleasure boaters and aviators are common in the area of the triangle and the U.S. Coast Guard receives many distress calls from stranded seamen. They travel too far from the coast and often have an insufficient supply of fuel or knowledge of the swiftly moving Gulf Stream current.

Overall, the mystery surrounding the Bermuda Triangle is not much of a mystery at all but has simply been the result of an overemphasis on the accidents, which have occurred in the area.

ANTARCTICA

Antarctica is the least populated continent but it is the cause of some very interesting geopolitics. The continent was circumnavigated by Captain James Cook in the with reaching the South Pole and eventually the Norwegian Roald Amundsen attained that goal in 1911.



As Antarctica was an unclaimed territory and a possible source of valuable resources, several nations decided to claim portions of the continent. What is very unusual about borders in Antarctica is the fact that they all follow lines of longitude and are completely straight.

The United Kingdom claimed a pie piece portion in 1908, New Zealand made their claim in 1923, France in 1924, Australia in 1933, Norway in 1939, Chile in 1940, and finally Argentina in 1943. Many of these claims overlapped (an excellent map) and oddly enough, the area between 90° and 150° west went unclaimed by any nation.

July 1957-December 1958 was the International Geophysical Year (IGY), a time of unprecedented international scientific cooperation between scientists around the world (even between the U.S. and the Soviet Union) to record and exchange data about our planet. Dozens of Antarctic research stations were established during the IGY and the spirit of cooperation led to the Antarctic Treaty in December, 1959. The fourteen short articles of the treaty are summarized by Martin Glassner:

Antarctica is to be used for peaceful purposes only; no military activities of any kind are permitted, though military personnel and equipment may be (and are) used for scientific purposes. Freedom of scientific investigation and cooperation shall continue. Scientific program plans, personnel, observations, and results shall be freely exchanged. No prior territorial claim is recognized, disputed, or established, and no new claims may be made while the treaty is in force. Nuclear explosions and disposal of radioactive waste are prohibited. All land and ice shelves south of latitude 60°S are covered, but not the high seas of the area. Observers from treaty States have free access to any area and may inspect all stations, installations, and equipment. Treaty states shall meet periodically to exchange information...

The treaty was signed by twelve nations in 1959, which included the seven nations, which had made claims as well as five non-claimant countries (South Africa, Belgium, Japan, United States, and Soviet Union). The treaty was ratified in 1961 and had an initial period of thirty years. There are now a total of 42 nations which have become members of the Antarctic Treaty system. The treaty was renewed in the early 1990s amid concerns that the treaty makes no mention of commercial or tourism use of the continent.

Without travel restrictions, thousands have visited the continent and have endangered the fragile ecosystem. Antarctica is a dangerous place for tourists and scientists alike, over fifty American planes have crashed and dozens have been killed by being trapped in ice.

International cooperation under the guidelines of the treaty has been excellent although there is a slight rift between Chile and Argentina which claim overlapping territory. The two countries have created maps showing "their" territory, have issued postage stamps from Antarctica, and erected buildings.

Some other extreme geopolitical stunts by the two nations included a week long tour of Chilean territory by the President in 1977 and in 1978 Argentina sent a pregnant woman south to give birth to the first Antarctic child and held the first wedding on the continent.

The fifth largest land mass is the "coldest, windiest, driest, highest, quietest, most remote, and least understood continent on earth", but global scientific cooperation seems to be working well and hopefully it will be a long time before any nation seeks to establish true "territory" on Antarctica.

97. Find definitions of the underlined words.

98. Think of the synonyms and antonyms of your own to the words underlined.

99. Think of three more places of specific geographic interest to add to this list.

100. Make up your own exercises, emphasizing the underlined words:

e.g. *Matching* *True/False* *Multiple Choice*

101. Which of the places mentioned would thrill you most of all? Why? What makes each of them specific?

102. Which of the places mentioned can you describe as the most mysterious?

The one associated with your childhood?

The place of religious interest?

The longest one?

The one you've never heard about before?

The one you will never reach in your life?

PROTECTING ANTARCTICA FROM TOURISM

103. In pairs / groups decide, which of these topics or words from the article are most interesting and which are most boring.

solutions / holidaymakers / getting off the beaten track / hotspots / deep pockets / environmental protection / wilderness / delicate ecosystems / auctions / travel agents

104. Have a chat about the topics you liked. Change topics and partners frequently.

105. Do you like to get away from it all and go somewhere far away from everything? Complete this table with your partner(s). Change partners and share your ideas. Where is the best and worst place to go for a holiday?

Destination	Good things	Bad things
Antarctica		
The Moon		
Middle of the Sahara		
The Amazon jungle		
The deepest caves		

106. Look at the article's headline and guess whether these sentences are true or false.

- 1) Antarctica is a good place for tourists who want to avoid the crowds.
- 2) You cannot go to Antarctica without lots of big pockets.
- 3) More and more people are going to Antarctica every year.
- 4) A major global tour company will soon buy Antarctica at an auction.
- 5) There are no more unspoiled places left on Earth.
- 6) Antarctica became a country more than two hundred years ago.
- 7) There is no government in Antarctica to make laws.
- 8) Money from auctioning tourist places might help Antarctica's future.

107. Match the following synonyms from the article:

- | | |
|--------------------|--------------------|
| 1) at hand; | a) idea; |
| 2) sprung up; | b) pure; |
| 3) gets under way; | c) near; |
| 4) pristine; | d) popped up; |
| 5) limit; | e) starts; |
| 6) wilderness; | f) achievable; |
| 7) delicate; | g) talk to; |
| 8) proposal; | h) great outdoors; |
| 9) workable; | i) restrict; |
| 10) consult; | j) fragile. |

108. Match the following phrases from the article (sometimes more than one combination is possible):

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1) a solution may be at; | a) tourists; |
| 2) get off the beaten; | b) environment; |
| 3) get away from; | c) place on earth; |
| 4) for those with the deepest; | d) the frozen wilderness; |
| 5) a negative effect on the pristine; | e) track; |
| 6) there is a need to protect; | f) of tourist places; |
| 7) Antarctica is the last unspoiled; | g) hand; |
| 8) hordes of; | h) environmental damage; |
| 9) auction off a fixed number; | i) it all; |
| 10) contain the amount of; | j) pockets. |

109. Listen and fill in the spaces.

A solution may ... holidaymakers who are finding it harder ... beaten track. For those who really want to get away from it all, a new holiday destination ... — Antarctica. However, this new hotspot, or freezing zone, might only be for those with the deepest pockets if a new policy Tourism on Antarctica has been increasing dramatically ... years, from a few thousand people in 1985 to more than The growing numbers are having a negative effect on the pristine environment of the South Pole. ..., researchers from Holland's Maastricht University have come up with a possible solution: ... of tourists allowed to visit and auction the vacations to the highest bidders.

Many environmental protection agencies ... is a need to protect the frozen wilderness from the damage created by modern tourism. Antarctica ... unspoiled place on Earth. It has a very delicate ecosystem that could be easily upset ... tourists landing in airplanes and using skimobiles. A difficulty exists because Antarctica is not a

country and therefore has no government ... guidelines to control the number of visitors. The Maastricht University team's proposal ... fixed number of tourist places seems a workable solution. It would ... of visitors and therefore contain the amount of environmental damage, and the money would be used to protect Antarctica's future. For further details, ... South Pole travel agent.

110. Look in your dictionaries / computers to find collocations, other meanings, information, synonyms for the words 'hot' and 'spot'.

111. Discuss the following questions in pairs:

1) Student A's questions (do not show these to student B):

- a) What did you think when you read the headline?
- b) What springs to mind when you hear the word 'tourism'?
- c) Would you like to go on holiday to Antarctica?
- d) Do you like to get off the beaten track?
- e) What is the 'all' in 'get away from it all'?
- f) Where is your perfect holiday destination?
- g) Do you think Antarctica should be set up as a holiday destination?
- h) How long do you think it will be before there is serious environmental damage in Antarctica?
- i) Are there any pristine parts of your country?
- j) Is it a good idea to auction holiday places to the highest bidders?

2) Student B's questions (do not show these to student A):

- a) Did you like reading this article?
- b) What do you imagine vacationing in a frozen wilderness to be like?
- c) Is modern tourism a force for good?
- d) Should we now do what we can to keep Earth's unspoiled places unspoiled?
- e) Where would you see hordes of tourists? Have you ever been part of the hordes?
- f) Do you think Antarctica should become a country?
- g) What does Antarctica mean to the world?
- h) What delicate ecosystems are there in your country?
- i) Do you have deep pockets?
- j) What questions would you like to ask the Maastricht Uni. researchers?

112. Write about Antarctica for 10 minutes. Correct your partner's paper.

113. Now you are going to watch a documentary presented by National Geographic. Watch the first part of it and answer the following questions:

1) In the frozen wilderness of Antarctica, where oceans ice over and just staying alive is an achievement, one creature has perfected the art of survival, what's the name of this creature?

2) Describe the main character of the documentary.

3) What is the current climatic situation in Antarctica?

4) Does anybody care about the penguins?

5) Why are the penguins called the emperors of the Ice?

6) What's the average temperature in Antarctica?

7) How severe are the winds?

8) How high has the temperature risen on the Antarctic peninsula recently? Which consequences will it lead to?

9) What is B-15?

10) Prove that B-15 is the largest.....

11) What would be the impact of ice breaking on the entire Antarctic ecosystem?

12) Where's Scripps Institution of Oceanography situated?

13) How is it connected with Antarctica?

14) What is Jerry Kooyman? What is he in charge of?

15) How long has he been studying the penguins?

16) Why is he worried about the current situation in Antarctica?

17) Which ocean surrounds Antarctica?

18) Can emperor penguins be found anywhere else in the world?

19) When is the good time for expeditions to come to Antarctica? Why not earlier? Or later?

20) What makes the scientists go to Antarctica this year and how long are they going to stay there? What is their first step?

21) What is US Mc MURDO?

22) How many penguin colonies do the scientists know about? Where's the biggest colony of penguins situated?

23) What does J. Kooyman have to do to get view of the whole colony?

24) Are little penguins any different from the mature ones?

25) Why do the penguins dive into the water?

26) Why would penguins fight with each other?

27) When do they lay eggs?

28) Why would the team of the scientists catch a chick (little penguin)?

29) How many chicks a year do the penguins raise?

30) What was the penguin ranch established for?



- 31) What do the penguins do to struggle winds?
- 32) How long do the penguins stay at sea looking for food?
- 33) Who is penguin's enemy № 1?
- 34) Does the end of the episode sound optimistic or pessimistic?

WONDERS OF THE WORLD

Seven wonders of the ancient world

114. Look at the pictures. Do you recognize the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World? Match the landmarks with their names.



1



2



3



4



5



6



7

- a) Great Pyramid of Giza;
- b) Hanging Gardens of Babylon;
- c) Temple of Artemis at Ephesus;
- d) Statue of Zeus at Olympia;
- e) Mausoleum of Halicarnassus⁸;
- f) Colossus of Rhodes;
- g) the Lighthouse (Pharos) of Alexandria.

115. Listen to the following programme and complete the table below.

The name of the Wonder	Peculiar features	Destruction (when, how)

116. Read the following text and answer the questions: “Have you ever seen any of those places either with your own eyes (if you have been to Egypt) or in the pictures? Are they worth being claimed the Wonders of the world?”

The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World: Great Pyramid of Giza, Hanging Gardens of Babylon, Temple of Artemis at Ephesus, Statue of Zeus at Olympia, Mausoleum of Mausollos, Colossus of Rhodes and the Lighthouse of Alexandria as depicted by 16th-century Dutch artist Marten Heemskerck.

The Seven Wonders of the World (or the Seven Wonders of the Ancient World) is a widely-known list of seven remarkable manmade constructions of classical antiquity. It was based on guide-books popular among Hellenic (Greek) sight-seers and only includes works located around the Mediterranean rim. Later lists include those for the Medieval World and the Modern World. The number seven was chosen because the Greeks believed it to be magical.

The historian Herodotus (484 BC–425 BC), and the scholar Callimachus of Cyrene (305–240 BC) at the Museum of Alexandria, made early lists of “seven wonders” but their writings have not survived, except as references. Antipater of Sidon, who described the structures in a poem around 140 BC, compiled the earliest version of a list of seven wonders. I have set eyes on the wall of lofty Babylon on which is a road for chariots, and the statue of Zeus by the Alpheus, and the hanging gardens, and the Colossus of the Sun, and the huge labour of the high pyramids, and the vast tomb of Mausolus; but when I saw the house of Artemis that mounted to the clouds, those other marvels lost their brilliancy, and I said, 'Lo, apart from Olympus, the Sun never looked on aught so grand.' A later list, under various titles like *De septem orbis spactaculis* and traditionally misattributed to the engineer Philo of Byzantium, may date as late as the fifth century AD, though the author writes as if the Colossus of Rhodes were still standing.

117. Learn the facts about The Seven Wonders of the Ancient World given in the table below.

⁸ Mausoleum of Mausolus [ˈmO:sJlJs].

Wonder	Date of construction	Builder	Notable features	Date of destruction	Cause of destruction
Great Pyramid of Giza	2584-2465 BC	Egyptians	Built as the tomb of Fourth dynasty Egyptian pharaoh Khufu	Still standing	N/A
Hanging Gardens of Babylon	605-562 BC	Babylonians	Deodars described multi-leveled gardens reaching 22 metres (75 feet) high, complete with machinery for circulating water. Large trees grew on roof	After 1st century BC	Earthquake
Statue of Zeus at Olympia	466-456 BC (Temple) 435 BC (Statue)	Greeks	Occupied the whole width of the aisle of the temple that was built to house it, and was 40 feet (12 meters) tall	5th-6th centuries AD	Unknown, presumed destroyed by fire or earthquake
Temple of Artemis at Ephesus	550 BC	Lydians, Persians, Greeks	Dedicated to the Greek goddess Artemis, it took 120 years to build	356 BC	Herostratus burned it down in an attempt to achieve lasting fame. Rebuilt by Alexander the Great only to be destroyed again by the Goths. Arson, Plundering
Mausoleum of Maussollos at Halicarnassus	351 BC	Persians, Greeks	Stood approximately 45 meters (135 feet) tall with each of the four sides adorned with sculptural reliefs	Origin of the word mausoleum by AD 1494	Damaged by earthquake and eventually disassembled by European Crusaders

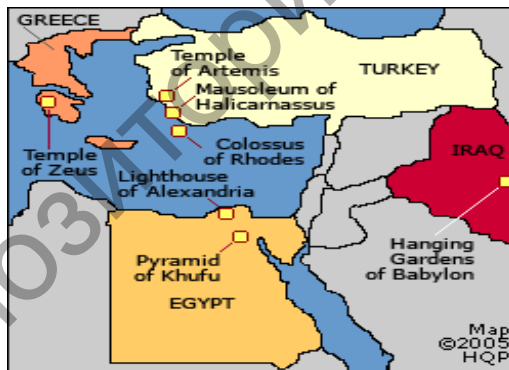
Colossus of Rhodes	292-280 BC	Greeks	A giant statue of the Greek god Helios, c. 35m (110 ft) tall	Felled by an earthquake in 226 BC, with the bronze scrap removed in 654	Earthquake
Lighthouse of Alexandria	280 BC	Hellenistic Egypt	Between 115 and 135 meters (383—440 ft) tall it was among the tallest man-made structures on Earth for many centuries	AD 1303-1480	Earthquake

Репозиторий Ваканс

The Greek category was not “Wonders” but theamata, which translates closer to “must-sees”. The list that we know today was compiled in the Middle Ages-by which time many of the sites were no longer in existence. Since the list came mostly from ancient Greek writings, only sites that would have been known and visited by the ancient Greeks were included. Even as early as 1600 BC, tourist graffiti was scrawled on monuments in the Egyptian Valley of the Kings.

Antipater's original list replaced the Lighthouse of Alexandria with the Ishtar Gate. It was not until the 6th century that the above list was developed. Of these wonders, the only one that has survived to the present day is the Great Pyramid of Giza. The existence of the Hanging Gardens has not been proven. Records confirm that the other five wonders used to exist. The Temple of Artemis and the Statue of Zeus were destroyed by fire, while the Lighthouse of Alexandria, Colossus, and Mausoleum of Maussollos were destroyed by earthquakes. There are sculptures from the Mausoleum of Maussollos and the Temple of Artemis in the British Museum in London.

118. The places mentioned include only works located around the Mediterranean rim. How can you comment upon this fact? Are there any remains from the past on the territory where you live or in the nearby surroundings?



119. Make your own list of active vocabulary and compare it with the ones made by your fellow-students. Is it much different? Why did you choose these words? Make sure you know their translation.

Top seven of the modern world

- Look at the pictures. Do you recognize these landmarks? Where are they situated?
- Which of these places would you like to go to on holiday? Why? / Why not?
- What could you see and do in each place?
- Name one of the most well-known landmarks of your country/city?



- What facts do you know about UNESCO?
- What efforts does it make to protect world heritage?



UNESCO is in the vanguard of international efforts to protect world heritage

The Convention concerning the Protection of the World Cultural and Natural Heritage, adopted in 1972, was based on the premise that certain places are of out-

standing universal value and as such form part of the common heritage of humanity. While fully respecting national sovereignty, and without prejudice to property rights provided by national legislation, the States Parties to the Convention recognize that protecting World Heritage is the duty of the international community as a whole. The World Heritage List currently includes over 800 natural and cultural sites, from India's Taj Mahal to Mali's ancient city of Timbuktu and such natural wonders as the Great Barrier Reef in Australia. The World Heritage Centre is the permanent secretariat of the Convention.

UNESCO provides technical assistance to safeguard exceptional sites, particularly in regions that have seen conflict such as in Afghanistan, Cambodia, Democratic Republic of Congo and Iraq, among others. Monuments and natural sites reflect one dimension of our shared heritage. A tremendous wealth of cultural expression can also be found in developing countries in the form of intangible heritage — the festivals, songs, languages and meeting places that fuel creativity and solidarity.

120. Read the texts and compare ancient wonders with modern and recently accepted ones.

THE CITY OF ANGKOR

The city of Angkor, in northwestern Cambodia, was the capital of a kingdom known as the Khmer Empire, for over five hundred years. In fact, the word “angkor” means capital.



Ancient City of Angkor

The note. This map shows the layout of the ancient city of Angkor, capital of the Cambodian Khmer kingdom from the 9th century to the 15th century. The city's huge stone temples were both civic centers and religious symbols of the Hindu cosmos. Historians believe that Angkor's network of canals and barays (reservoirs) were used for irrigation.

It became one of the most architecturally complex places in the world between the 9th and the 13th centuries, but when armies from Thailand captured the city in 1431, it was abandoned by most of its citizens.

The largest component of this complex is known as **Angkor Wat**. The word “Wat” means monastery, and it was used as just that. This huge temple was built by King Suryavarman II, who decorated and built it in his Hindu beliefs. Dedicated to the Hindu Gods Shiva, Brahma, and Vishnu. It was a holy place for many. But soon in his ruling, King Jayavaraman VII decided that the Gods of Hinduism had failed him. Buddhism was prevalent in the construction of Angkor Thom, a new nearby capital.



Angkor Wat from Space [6]

The note. This radar image was taken over Cambodia in 1994 by the space shuttle Endeavour from its orbit around earth. It shows the 12th-century Angkor Wat, the largest temple complex in the world. It covers an area of roughly 81 hectares (about 200 acres).



Bayon Temple, Angkor Thum

The note. The giant faces carved on the Bayon temple at Angkor Thum represent both the Buddha and King Jayavarman VII (ruled about 1130-1219). Although a Buddhist temple, Angkor Thum was modeled after the great Hindu temple complex of Angkor Wat.

Buddhist carvings, statues, and other art replaced the Hindu decorations and deities, when it became a Buddhist shrine.

The entire city where Angkor Wat extends fifteen miles (24 kilometers) from east to west and eight miles (13 kilometers) north to south. Around the temples the terrain is landscaped by an intricate system of reservoirs, canals, and moats that were used for water control and irrigation. The whole system symbolized the Hindu thought of a central mountain, Mt. Meru, a dwelling place for the Gods. Angkor Wat's five central towers represent the peaks of the holy mountain. The enormous moat surrounding the shrine suggests the oceans at the edge of the world. Crossing this moat includes crossing a 617-foot (188-meter) bridge.

From the early fifteenth century, when Angkor was completely abandoned, until the late nineteenth century, Angkor was kept intact by the Theravada Buddhist monks. It became one of the most important pilgrimage sites in Southeast Asia.

In 1431, the Khmer abandoned Angkor after the Thai forces invaded the city. Angkor was forgotten after that for 400 years, a jungle overran the city. The temple still stayed in great shape because of the fine sand foundations



A massive stone sculpture at the temples of Angkor Wat in Cambodia

that the Khmer people had built. Rain caused the clay in the sandstone to dissolve, in effect weakening the structures.

In the year 1860, the French naturalist Alexandre-Henri Mouhot rediscovered the ancient city while on a wildlife expedition. His convincing reports to the French government, then controlling this region of Southeast Asia, persuaded the government to begin a study of the ruins. French used many funds to preserve the monuments of Angkor.

In 1991, the United Nations peace-keeping force took control of the country of Cambodia. Two years later, Cambodia's constitution was restored in a monarchy. Prince Norodom Sihanouk became the king of Cambodia. However the preservation of the temples of Angkor is still a major problem.

EIFFEL TOWER

The magnificent structure known as the Eiffel Tower, shaped by supports of iron, was built in France, for the 1889 Paris Exposition. Designers Maurice Koechlin and Emile Nouguier assisted the French structural engineer Alexandre Gustave Eiffel. This massive 984-foot structure, built to celebrate the world's accomplishments in science and engineering, consists of two immense parts; a base composed of a



platform resting on four separate supports and, above this a slender tower rising above a second platform to combine into a towering peak.

On March 31, 1889, a small group of dignitaries climbed to the top of the Eiffel Tower to hoist a huge French flag at the top. It was once said that the French flag flew on the highest flagpole in the world. Meanwhile, on the ground, tables were laid for a great celebration.

The tower was an enormous hit at the Paris Expo, attracting almost two million visitors in five months alone. During the exposition, visitors had to pay money to ascend the tower.

First Platform — 2 francs.

Second Platform — 3 francs.

Top — 5 francs.

By the end of the year 1889, seventy-five percent of the total cost to build the tower had been recovered.

For over forty years, Eiffel's creation remained the tallest in the world. The tower was also a European leader in aerodynamics on account of its precisely calculated curves and design. Withstanding weather and competition of the world, the Eiffel Tower remains one of the most exquisite structures of the world.

Eiffel Tower Birth Certificate

- Date of Birth — *March 31, 1889.*
- Age — *120 years.*
- Engineers — *Maurice Koeklin and Emile Nouguier.*
- Architect — *Stephen Sauvestre.*
- Construction — *1887—1889.*
- Material — *Puddled Iron.*
- Weight of Metal structure — *7,300 tons.*
- Total weight — *10,000 tons.*
- Height in 1889 — *312.27m (with flagpole).*
- Height in 1994 — *318.7m (with antenna).*
- Paint — *50 tons every 7 years.*

On all four sides of the Eiffel tower, there are the names of all 72 scientists who contributed to the building process.

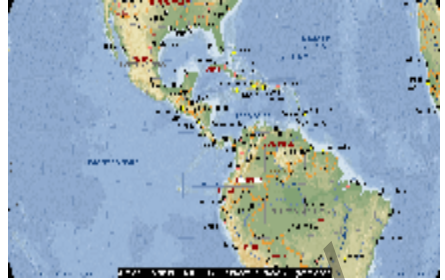
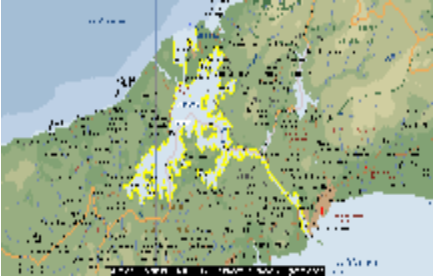
PANAMA CANAL

The Panama Canal is a lake-and-lock type canal connecting the waters of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans through the Isthmus of Panama, in Central America. Its length from the deep waters of the Atlantic to the deep Pacific is 51 miles (82 km). By using the canal (instead of going around Cape Horn), ships sailing between the coasts of the United States can shorten their voyage by about 8,000 nautical miles.

The main decision facing the engineers was whether to build a sea level or high-level, lake-and-lock canal. In 1897, the French engineer, Adolphe Godin de Lepinay proposed the creation of dams on the Chagres and Rio Grande Rivers, creating lakes that would be connected by a cut through the continental divide. Although early developers rejected this idea, it soon became the basis for the final draft in 1906 by John F. Stevens. Stevens was the chief engineer of the U.S. Isthmian Canal commission. U.S. construction of the canal had begun in 1904 but was stimulated after the U.S. congress adapted Stevens plan. The canal opened to traffic on August 15, 1914. There has been much dispute between American and Panamanian sovereignty of the waterway, but the Panama Canal Treaty of 1977 established that the Republic of Panama would take complete control of the canal in the year 2000.

Vessels are taken in by electric towing locomotives that operate on tracks on the lock walls. Usually six locomotives accompany one ship. Because the locks are duplicate, ships can pass in either direction simultaneously. Including the waiting period, ships require fifteen to twenty hours for passage. Common goods that are transported through the canal are crude oil and petroleum products, grains, coal, and coke.

The Panama Canal has greatly increased the efficiency of transportation of economic goods for the entire world.



Size / Length: 51 miles from deep water to deep water. Minimum width of the navigable channel is 500 feet.

Locks: six pairs, or a total of 12. Each is 1,000 feet long and 110 feet wide. Normal permissible transit draft is 39 1/2 feet of tropical fresh water. The lock system lifts ships to 85 feet above sea level.

Construction: work begun by United States May 4, 1904. Opened for traffic Aug. 15, 1914. Earth and rock excavated before opening, 239 million cubic yards. Initial cost, \$380,000,000.

Approximate distance saved by using the canal New York City to San Francisco, Calif., 7,900; Liverpool, England, to San Francisco, 5,600; New York City to Yokohama, Japan (compared with a Suez Canal route), 3,300.

Tolls: laden merchant ships, \$1.83 per measurement ton. (A Panama Canal measurement ton is each 100 cubic feet of space usable for revenue.) Ships in ballast, without cargo or passengers, \$1.46 per measurement ton. Special vessels, \$1.02 per displacement ton (each long ton 2,240 pounds of water displaced).

PANAMA CANAL ACHIEVEMENTS

In the year 1915, the first year of operation, about 5 million tons of cargo were shipped through the Panama Canal. In 1924, 27 million tons of cargo were carried through it. Between 1925 and 1941 the annual amount varied between 18 million and 31 million. There was a dip in total cargo during World War II, but since then nearly every year has shown an increase. The figure for 1950 was about 30 million tons. By the early 1960s the volume had almost doubled.

The Panama canal has also accomplished many other things in its 74 years of presence:

- About 32 oceangoing vessels pass through the canal daily.
- All ships passing through the canal pay an average of \$28,000 for passage.
- About 140 million tons of oceangoing commercial cargo is shipped through the canal in a single year.

- Over 2.4 million tons of automobiles are moved through the canal every year, most of them being transported from Japan to the United States.
- Vessels using the canal come from more than 70 nations.

THE STATUE OF LIBERTY (NEW YORK)

Originally called “Liberty Enlightening the World”, this modern Colossus is located on the New York harbor. Its tremendous figure, symbolizing global freedom, is known worldwide. The beautiful Lady liberty is wearing flowing robes and a majestic crown. She holds a torch, high in her right hand, and a book inscribed “July 4, 1776” in the left. At her feet lie broken chains symbolizing the overthrow of tyranny in the new nation.

The well-known sculptor of France, Frederic Auguste Bartholdi was commissioned to design a spectacular sculpture to later become world famous. Bartholdi required the assistance of an engineer to address structural issues associated with designing such a colossal copper sculpture. Alexandre Gustave Eiffel (designer of the Eiffel Tower) was commissioned to design the massive iron pylon and secondary skeletal framework, which allows the statues copper skin to move independently yet stand upright. Bartholdi and the French were responsible for the statue itself and America was given the duty of building the pedestal. Because of lack of funds, Bartholdi wasn't able to finish the statue in time for the centennial celebration. The French used public fees, various forms of entertainment, and the lottery were forms of methods to raise funds. Meanwhile, back in America, funds were also shy, so Joseph Pulitzer (founder of the Pulitzer Prize) opened up a newspaper called “The World” to support the fund raising effort. But finally, it was finished.

The Statue of Liberty was given to America by the French in 1886 and has been a symbol for America ever since. It is located in New York City. It is also a welcome sign for immigrants. At the base of a statue there is a poem written by Emma Lazarus. It says “Give me your tired, your poor, Your huddle masses yearning to breath free, The wretched refuse of your teeming shore. Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me; I lift my lamp beside the golden door!” It was often the first thing that the immigrants saw when they arrived in America.

The Statue was completed, by sculptor Frédéric Bartoldi in France, as a centennial gift, in July, 1884 and arrived in New York Harbor in June of 1885 on board the French frigate “Isere” which transported the Statue of Liberty from France to the United States. In transit, the Statue was reduced to 350 individual pieces and packed in 214 crates. The Statue was re-assembled on her new pedestal in four months time. On October 28th 1886, the dedication of the Statue of Liberty took place in front of thousands of spectators. She was a centennial gift ten years late.

Statue of Liberty Statistics

• Height from the base to the torch	151' 1"	46.50m
• Ground to the tip of the torch	305' 1"	92.99m
• Heel to the top of the head	111' 1"	35.86m
• Length of the hand	1 6' 5"	5.00m
• Index finger	8'	2.44m
• Head: from the chin to the cranium	17' 3"	5.26m
• Head thickness: from ear to ear	10'	3.05m
• Distance across an eye	2' 6"	0.76m
• Length of nose	4' 6"	1.48m
• Length of right arm	12'	3.66m
• Thickness of the waist	35'	10.67m
• Width of the mouth	3'	0.91m
• Length of the book	23' 7"	7.91m
• Width of book	13' 7"	4.14m
• Thickness of the book	2'	0.61m
• Ground to the top of the pedestal	154'	46.71m
• Weight of Copper in Statue	62,000 lb	31 tons
• Weight of Steel used	250,000 lb	125 tons
• Weight of Concrete foundation	54 million lb	27,000 tons

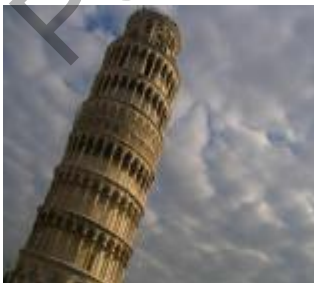
Visitors to the statue of liberty climb 354 total steps to get to the crown, where they will find 25 windows, symbolizing the 25 gemstones of the Earth.

A visitor can look up through one of the windows and see the seven pointed crown, representing the seven continents and seven seas of the world.

On a windy day the Statue will sway 3 inches (7.62 cm) if the winds are up to 50 miles per hour and the torch will sway 5 inches (12.7 cm).

THE LEANING TOWER OF PISA

The Leaning Tower of Pisa is the famous bell tower, in Italy, that began to lean in the year 1173. It was built to display the wealth of the people of Pisa. The people of Pisa were sailors who had conquered lands such as Jerusalem, Carthago, Ibiza, Mallorca, Africa, Belgium, Britannia, Norway, Spain, and Morocco. Their only real enemies were from the city of Florence. They needed the tower to show the people of Florence how well they were doing.



Architects realized that the tower was leaning when they had finished building one and one half meters of the third floor. The damage was irreversible so they halted construction until 1272 because

war broke out against Florence. All of the money was spent on warfare and there was not much left for the tower. The lean was caused by the sandy and marshy soil that the tower was built on. During construction from 1272 till 1275, the tower continued to lean. In 1275 war with Florence broke out again. After this they began to construct the belfry, credit for which is often given to Tommaso, son of Andrea Pisano. The construction was believed to have been completed in 1350. In 1392, causing great humiliation, Pisa was sold to Florence and the residents were forced into slavery. They never managed to gain back the wealth that they had in the early years.

Leaning Tower Fact Sheet Official

- Italian Name — *Torre Pendente Di Pisa*.
- Function — *Bell Tower*.
- Original Architect — *Bonanno Pisano*.
- Years of Construction — *1173—1350*.
- First Bells Added — *1198*.
- Height — *55.863 meters, 185 feet, 8 stories*.
- Direction of Lean — *1173—1250 North and 1273—1999 South*.
- Largest Bell — *3.5 tons*.
- Oldest Bell's Name — *Pasquarreccia*.
- Weight — *14 700 metric tons*.
- Thickness of Walls at Base — *8 feet*.
- Address of Tower — *Campo Dei Miracoli (The Field of Miracles) in Pisa, Italy*.

THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA

The only man-made structure visible from space. The Great Wall of China is the most enormous engineering and building project carried out by humans, especially for its time. From the Bo Hai gulf, off the Yellow Sea in the east, to an area deep in the Gansu province to the west, the Great Wall stretches over 1,500 miles (2, 400 kilometers).

It all started in the Ch'in dynasty which existed in the fourth century B.C. Emperor Shih Haung Ti had ruled over an empire now known as China. The Chinese civilization was one of the strongest in the world, and their only enemies lived in the steppe regions of the north. They were known as the Huns and the Mongols. This powerful emperor ordered the wall to be built in order to keep out the enemy attacks. The construction utilized the hard labor, and often lives of many laborers and prisoners. Families were separated when men



were sent to work on the wall. Although the wall was expensive to build, workers were paid very little, and high taxes often took their toll on the members of the society.

The Great Wall of China made the country of China itself into a fortress. It is built out of a simple structure of bricks, stone, and dirt. Slabs of stone were used for the base and sides of the wall, and it is filled in with dirt, rocks, and rubble. It ranges in height from 15 to 30 feet (5 to 9 meters), with watch towers rising at regular intervals above it. Visitors can travel the 13 foot (4 meter) wide roadway on the top of the wall.

TAJ MAHAL — A SHRINE OF LOVE

Taj Mahal is one of the most beautiful and costly tombs in the world. The Mughal Emperor Shahjahan ordered it built in memory of his favorite wife Mumtaz Mahal, who died in 1629A.D.

Islamic architecture, in its purest form, is epitomized by the Mughal Emperor Shahjahan's Taj Mahal. Work started on this movement in 1634 continued for almost 22 years. Situated in the city of Agra in India, on the banks of the river Yamuna, the Taj is enclosed in a garden amongst fountains and ornamental trees. The walled complex includes two mosques and an imposing gateway. The tomb is encased in white marble which is decorated with flawless sculptures and inlaid design of flowers and calligraphy cut from precious gems. Below the dome in a dimly lit chamber lie the mortal remains of Shahjahan and beloved wife, queen Mumtaz Mahal, reminding the world of their undying love. It rests on a platform of red sandstone. At each corner of the platform stands a slender minaret (prayer tower). Each tower is 133 feet high. The building itself is 186 feet square. A dome covers the center of the building. It is 70 feet in diameter and 120 feet high. Passages from the Muslim holy book, Quern, decorate the outside. Built in charming environs, the Taj Mahal is one of the most beautiful architectural work in the world. Without doubt, The Taj Mahal ranks as amongst the most perfect buildings in the world, flawlessly proportionate, built entirely out of marble. Intended to be a commemoration of the memory of Shahjahan's beloved wife, in reality it is his gift to entire human race. The construction of the Taj commenced in 1631 and was completed in 1653. Workers were gathered from all over the country (India) and central Asia. The main architect was Isa Khan. Shahjahan cut off the hands of the workers after the completion of the Taj Mahal so that no one would ever be able to build such a marvelous monument again.

121. Read the letter and try to explain the idioms in bold.

Dear Mary,

*Sorry Lionel and I were such poor company last weekend, but we were both feeling (1) **down in the dumps**, especially after finding out that Terry had been (2) **keeping us in the dark** about the severity of the company's money problems. I*

was so angry with him. My own brother — can you believe it? Believe me, running a family business (3) **isn't all it's cracked up to be!**

Anyway, the morning after you left, I was reading the paper when an advert for a week in a country cottage (4) **caught my eye**. It sounded (5) **right up our street**, so I mentioned it to Lionel and, after a lot of persuading, he finally agreed that we both needed to (6) **take things easy** for a bit.

We've been here for five days now and I feel so much better, it's right (7) **off the beaten track**, so Lionel and I have had enough peace and quiet to talk about the company's problems and come up with some solutions. I'll tell you one thing — Terry is going to (8) **come down to earth with a bump** when we get back! This place is truly fantastic, and Lionel's (9) in his **element** at the moment as the river near here is excellent for fishing. He got up at (10) **the crack of dawn** today and returned at lunch-time with an enormous trout! I'd better go now as we're leaving tomorrow and I haven't started packing yet. I'll give you a ring as soon as we get back.

Love, Jane

122. Match the items with the idioms from exercise 121:

- a) to relax;
- b) to keep sb unaware of sth;
- c) to be not as good as people say;
- d) to stop dreaming and start thinking practically;
- e) isolated and quiet;
- f) within one's range of interests/knowledge;
- g) depressed;
- h) very happy/suited to a situation;
- i) to get sb's attention;
- j) very early in the morning.

123. Fill in the gaps with phrases from the list:

kept in the dark	caught my eye	down in the dumps
came down to earth with a bump		all it's cracked up to be

- 1 Sam thought he could pass his exam without studying, but he ... when he failed.
- 2 He was ... about his surprise retirement party.
- 3 The new restaurant isn't ...; it may look nice, but the food is awful!
- 4 I bought Ann some flowers because she looked
- 5 The beautiful clothes in the shop window ..., so I went in and bought a dress.

124. Fill in the gaps with phrases from the list:

right up my street	take things easy	the crack of dawn
off the beaten track		in your element

G r e g. Hi, Jim. How did you spend your week off?

J i m. I went camping in Snowdonia. It was brilliant; no phones or traffic or anything like that for a whole week. It was completely (1) ...

G r e g. That sounds (2) ...! I could do with a few days out of the city.

J i m. Yeah. Imagine it Greg — getting up at (3) ... every day and watching the sun rise as you cook your breakfast, then a bit of walking or fishing with no one telling you what to do.

G r e g. You must have been (4) ... Jim.

J i m. You're right there! Actually, I'm going again next weekend. Do you want to come?

G r e g. Maybe another time. I think I'll just stay at home and (5) ... instead.

125. What wonder of the modern world would you like to see with your own eyes? Set out the reasons of your choice using the idioms that you've learnt.

THE NEW 7 WONDERS

126. Read the text and do the tasks that follow.

THE NEW SEVEN WONDERS

The results of a worldwide vote to choose the New Seven Wonders of the World have been announced at a ceremony in Lisbon. In contrast to the wonders of the ancient world, the new list emerged from an exercise in which tens of millions of votes were cast by people around the world. The seven wonders chosen in a global poll in which a hundred-million votes were said to have been cast online, by phone and by text message were announced one by one in random order towards the end of a glitzy ceremony in Lisbon.

First came the Great Wall of China, said to be the only monument visible from space. Its certificate was handed over to Chinese officials by Neil Armstrong, the first man on the moon. Next up was Petra, the stone-carved ancient city in Jordan, whose royal family led a campaign for it. Rio de Janeiro's Statue of Christ the Redeemer also made the cut after an appeal by Brazil's president for his compatriots to vote.



There were two other winners from the Americas — Machu Picchu in Peru and Chichen Itza in Mexico — representatives of ancient civilisations unknown to

Antipater of Sidon, the Greek writer who drew up the original list of wonders two-thousand-two-hundred years ago. The last two wonders were Rome's Colosseum, described in its introduction as a symbol of joy and suffering, and the Taj Mahal. That was announced by Bollywood star Bipasha Basu who, along with Oscar-winning actors Ben Kingsley and Hilary Swank presented the ceremony.



The Pyramids at Giza, the only wonder on the original list still standing, had been made an honorary candidate, guaranteed a mention. But Egyptian officials shunned the whole initiative anyway as too commercial. At the ceremony's close, its Swiss organiser, Bernard Weber, announced his next initiative — a global poll on the seven natural wonders of the world.

Alison Roberts, BBC, Lisbon

127. Match these words and phrases with their definitions.

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 1) poll | a) ignored and rejected |
| 2) random order | b) idea or plan (usually new) |
| 3) glitzy | c) survey, vote, election |
| 4) visible | d) unpredictable sequence with no pattern |
| 5) made the cut | e) assigned, thought of |
| 6) compatriots | f) can be seen |
| 7) drew up | g) fellow countrymen/women |
| 8) honorary | h) survived the voting to reach the final few |
| 9) shunned | i) glamorous and expensive |
| 10) initiative | j) special — no need to go through the official process |

128. Are the following sentences true or false?

- 1) There were more than 100,000,000 votes.
- 2) The New Wonders were announced in London.
- 3) Petra is an ancient wooden city in Jordan.
- 4) There are three Wonders from the Americas.
- 5) Antipater of Sidon was the architect who built the Colosseum in Rome.
- 6) The organiser wants to have another poll for natural Wonders.

129. Circle the correct option for relative pronoun in the following sentences:

- 1) The Taj Mahal is the only wonder what / which / who is in India.

2) Egyptian officials what / which / who condemned the global poll think there is no doubt that the Pyramids are a Wonder of the World.

3) The largest proportion of votes was those what / which / who were cast online.

4) Lisbon, that / which / where the awards were presented, is in Portugal.

5) Ben Kingsley, who / that / whose portrayal of Gandhi was praised, was one of the presenters.

The New 7 Wonders were announced during the Official Declaration ceremony in Lisbon, Portugal on Saturday, July 7, 2007.

The Pyramid at Chichén Itzá (before 800 A.D.) Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico

Chichén Itzá, the most famous Mayan temple city, served as the political and economic center of the Mayan civilization. Its various structures — the pyramid of Kukulcan, the Temple of Chac Mool, the Hall of the Thousand Pillars, and the Playing Field of the Prisoners — can still be seen today and are demonstrative of an extraordinary commitment to architectural space and composition. The pyramid itself was the last, and arguably the greatest, of all Mayan temples.



Christ Redeemer (1931) Rio de Janeiro, Brazil

This statue of Jesus stands some 38 meters tall, atop the Corcovado mountain overlooking Rio de Janeiro. Designed by Brazilian Heitor da Silva Costa and created by French sculptor Paul Landowski, it is one of the world's best-known monuments. The statue took five years to construct and was inaugurated on October 12, 1931. It has become a symbol of the city and of the warmth of the Brazilian people, who receive visitors with open arms.



The Roman Colosseum (70—82 A.D.)

This great amphitheater in the centre of Rome was built to give favors to successful legionnaires and to celebrate the glory of the Roman Empire. Its design concept still stands to this very day, and virtually every modern sports stadium some 2,000 years later still bears the irresistible imprint of the Colosseum's original design. Today, through films and history books, we are even more aware of the cruel fights and games that took place in this arena, all for the joy of the spectators.



The Great Wall of China (220 B.C and 1368—1644 A.D.) China

The Great Wall of China was built to link existing fortifications into a united defense system and better keep invading Mongol tribes out of China. It is the largest man-made monument ever to have been built and it is disputed that it is the only one visible from space. Many thousands of people must have given their lives to build this colossal construction.



Machu Picchu (1460-1470), Peru

In the 15th century, the Incan Emperor Pachacútec built a city in the clouds on the mountain known as Machu Picchu (“old mountain”). This extraordinary settlement lies halfway up the Andes Plateau, deep in the Amazon jungle and above the Urubamba River. It was probably abandoned by the Incas because of a smallpox outbreak and, after the Spanish defeated the Incan Empire, the city remained 'lost' for over three centuries. It was rediscovered by Hiram Bingham in 1911.



Petra (9 B.C. — 40 A.D.), Jordan

On the edge of the Arabian Desert, Petra was the glittering capital of the Nabataean empire of King Aretas IV (9 B.C. to 40 A.D.). Masters of water technology, the Nabataeans provided their city with great tunnel constructions and water chambers. A theater, modelled on Greek-Roman prototypes, had space for an audience of 4,000. Today, the Palace Tombs of Petra, with the 42-meter-high Hellenistic temple facade on the El-Deir Monastery, are impressive examples of Middle Eastern culture.



The Taj Mahal (1630 A.D.) Agra, India

This immense mausoleum was built on the orders of Shah Jahan, the fifth Muslim Mogul emperor, to honor the memory of his beloved late wife. Built out of white marble and standing in formally laid-out walled gardens, the Taj Mahal is regarded as the most perfect jewel of Muslim art in India. The emperor was consequently jailed and, it is said, could then only see the Taj Mahal out of his small cell window.



130. Fill in the gaps with phrases from the list:

down in the dumps	take things easy	caught my eye	best bet
a new lease of life	run-of-the-mill	right up your street	
let our hair down	get away from it all	off the beaten track	

- 1) The doctor told him to ... until he was strong enough to work again.
- 2) Sharon felt ... , so we decided to try and cheer her up.
- 3) This interesting magazine article ... , so I decided to send it to you.
- 4) This beach is ... so very few people know about it.
- 5) Grandpa seems so much happier since his retirement; it's given him
- 6) If you're looking for a cheap holiday, your ... is Wright's Travel.
- 7) After a tense week at work, we decided to go out on Friday night and
- 8) This resort is a bit ... ; it has some good points, but it's nothing special
- 9) I think you'll find this restaurant is ... ; it's got great food, it's quiet and very reasonable.
- 10) The politician needed a break from his busy schedule, so he went on a sailing trip to

131. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets. Do not change these words in any way.

- 1) This novel isn't as good as everyone says it is. (cracked)
- 2) I play badminton quite often now that I know the game and I'm getting better at it. (swing)
- 3) After her holiday, trouble at work made Martha face reality again. (earth)
- 4) Janet was really happy at the disco as she loves dancing. (element)
- 5) It's the first time we've won the cup and we're delighted. (moon)
- 6) John worked all day and all night to finish the assignment. (clock)
- 7) Since shellfish upsets my stomach, I try to avoid it. (teer)
- 8) My father didn't tell me about my mother's illness. (dark)
- 9) After a week on the beach in Tunisia, I have a great suntan. (berry)
- 10) I get up early in order to avoid the traffic on the way to work. (crack)

132. Answer the questions below:

1. Can something be *off the beaten track* and *right up your street* at the same time? Why/Why not?
2. If you *came down to earth with a bump*, would you be *in your element*? Why/Why not?

3. If you discovered that the hotel where you were staying *wasn't all it was cracked up to be*, would you get up at *the crack of dawn* and leave? Why/Why not?

133. Which of the modern places of interest would you like to visit most of all? Least of all? Why? Use idioms in your answer. Which of the places mentioned is the closest to your place?

134. Make a brief (3-minute) presentation of the new wonders of the world.

135. Play the game called “Round the world in ten minutes” to recall the sights you can see and things you can do around the globe.

Репозиторий Баргу

COUNTRIES AND PLACES OF THE WORLD

Abkhazia [æb'kɑ:ziə]	Cayman Islands ['keimən]
Afghanistan [æf'gæni stæn, -stɑ:n]	Central African Republic ['sentrəl 'æfrɪkən rɪ'pʌblɪk]
Aland Islands [ɑ:lənd, ɔ:lənd]	Chad [tʃæd]
Albania [æl'beɪniə]	Chile ['tʃɪli]
Algeria [æl'dʒɪəriə]	China ['tʃaɪnə]
Andorra [æn'dɔ:rə]	Christmas Island ['krɪsməs 'aɪlənd]
Angola [æŋ'gɒlə]	Cocos (Keeling) Islands
Anguilla [æŋ'gwɪlə]	Colombia [kə'lɒmbiə]
Antigua and Barbuda [æn'ti:gə] [bɑ:'bu:də]	Comoros ['kɒmə rəvz]
American Samoa [ə'merɪkən sə'məvə]	Congo ['kɒŋgəv]
Argentina [ɑ:dʒən'ti:nə]	Congo, D.R.
Armenia [ɑ:'mi:niə]	Cook Islands [kʊk 'aɪləndz]
Aruba [ə'ru:bə]	Costa Rica [kɒstə 'ri:kə]
Australia [ɔ:'streɪliə]	Cote d'Ivoire
Austria ['ɔ:striə]	Croatia [krəv'eɪfə]
Azerbaijan [æzəbaɪ'dʒɑ:n]	Cuba [kju:bə]
Bahamas [bə'hɑ:məz]	Cyprus ['saɪprəs]
Bahrain [bə'reɪn]	Czech Republic [tʃek]
Bangladesh [bɑ:ŋglə'deʃ]	Denmark ['denmɑ:k]
Barbados [bɑ:'beɪdɒs]	Djibouti ['dʒɪbu:ti]
Belarus ['belə ru:s]	Dominica [də'mɪnɪkə]
Belgium ['beldʒəm]	Dominican Republic [də'mɪnɪkən rɪ'pʌblɪk]
Belize [bə'li:z]	Ecuador [ekwə dɔ:]
Benin [bə'ni:n]	Egypt ['i:dʒɪpt]
Bermuda [bə'mju:də]	El Salvador ['sælvə dɔ:]
Bhutan [bu:'tɑ:n]	Equatorial Guinea [ekwə'tɔ:riəl 'ɡɪni]
Bolivia [bə'li:vɪə]	Eritrea [erɪ'treɪə]
Bosnia & Herzegovina ['bɒznɪə ənd hɜ:tsəgəv'v i:nə]	Estonia [e'stəvniə]
Botswana [bɒt'swɑ:nɑ:]	Ethiopia [i:θi'əvɪə]
Bouvet Island	Falkland Islands
Brazil [brə'zɪl]	Faroe Islands
British Indian Ocean Terr. ['brɪtɪʃ 'ɪndiən 'əʊʃən]	Fiji ['fi:dʒi:]
Brunei Darussalam ['bru:nai]	Finland ['fɪnlənd]
Bulgaria [bəl'ɡeəriə]	France [frɑ:ns]
Burkina Faso [bɜ:'ki:nə'fæsəv]	French Guiana [ɡai'æniə, ɡɪ'a:nə]
Burundi [bʊ'rʌndɪ]	French Polynesia [pəli'ni:zə, -ziə]
Cambodia [kæm'bəvdiə]	French Southern Terr. [frentʃ 'sʌðən]
Cameroon [kæmə'ru:n]	Gabon [ɡə'bɒn]
Cape Verde [keɪ'vɜ:d]	Gambia ['ɡæmbiə]
	Georgia ['dʒɔ:dʒjə]
	Germany ['dʒɜ:məni]

Ghana ['gɑ:nə]
 Gibraltar [dʒɪ'brɔ:ltər]
 Greece [gri:s]
 Greenland ['gri:nlənd]
 Grenada [grə'neɪdə]
 Guadeloupe [gwɑ:də'lu:p]
 Guam [gwɑ:m]
 Guatemala [gwɑ:tə'mɑ:lə]
 Guernsey ['gɜ:nzi]
 Guinea ['ɡɪni]
 Guinea-Bissau [ɡɪnɪbɪ'sɑʊ]
 Guyana [ɡaɪ'ɑ:nə, -ænə]
 Haiti ['heɪtɪ, hæ:'i:tɪ]
 Heard & McDonald Islands
 Holy See (Vatican) ['həʊli si:] ['væɪtɪkən]
 Honduras [hɒn'dʒvərəs]
 Hong Kong [hʊŋ'kɒŋ]
 Hungary ['hʌŋɡəri]
 Iceland ['aɪslənd]
 India ['ɪndiə]
 Indonesia [ɪndəv'ni:ziə]
 Iran [ɪ'rɑ:n]
 Iraq [ɪ'rɑ:k]
 Ireland ['aɪələnd]
 Isle of Man [aɪ əv mæn]
 Israel [ɪzreɪəl]
 Italy ['ɪtəli]
 Jamaica [dʒə'meɪkə]
 Japan [dʒə'pæn]
 Jersey ['dʒɜ:zi]
 Jordan ['dʒɔ:dən]
 Kazakhstan [kɑ:zæk'stɑ:n]
 Kenya ['kenjə]
 Kiribati [kɪrɪ'bæti]
 Korea, D.P.R. (North)
 Korea (South) [kə'ri:ə]
 Kuwait [kʊ'veɪt]
 Kyrgyzstan ['kiəgɪz stɑ:n]
 Lao P.D.R. ['lɑʊ]
 Latvia ['lætvɪə]
 Lebanon ['lebənən]
 Lesotho [lə'səʊtəv]
 Liberia [laɪ'bɪəriə]
 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya ['lɪbɪən 'æɪəb]
 Liechtenstein ['lɪktən steɪn]
 Lithuania [li'eɪv'eɪniə]

Luxembourg ['lʌksəm bɜ:g]
 Macao [mə'kɑʊ]
 Macedonia [mæsi'dəʊniə]
 Madagascar [mædə'gæskə]
 Malawi [mə'la:wɪ]
 Malaysia [mə'leɪziə]
 Maldives ['mɑ:l'di:vz]
 Mali ['mɑ:lɪ]
 Malta ['mɑ:ltə]
 Marshall Islands ['mɑ:ʃəl aɪləndz]
 Martinique [mɑ:'ti:nɪ:k]
 Mauritania [mɔ:ri'teɪniə]
 Mauritius [mə'ri:fəs]
 Mayotte [majɔt]
 Mexico ['meksɪkən]
 Micronesia ['maɪkrəʊni:ziə]
 Moldova [mɒl'dəʊvə]
 Monaco ['mɒnəkəv]
 Mongolia [mɒŋ'ɡəʊliə]
 Montenegro [mɒntɪ'ni:grəv]
 Montserrat [mɒntsə'ræt]
 Morocco [mə'rɒkəv]
 Mozambique [məʊzəm'bi:k]
 Myanmar (Burma) ['mjænmə:] ['bɜ:mə]
 Namibia [nɑ:'mɪbiə, nə-]
 Nauru [nɑ:'u:ru:]
 Nepal [nɪ'pɑ:l]
 Netherlands ['neðələndz]
 Netherlands Antilles [æn'tɪli:z]
 New Caledonia [kæli'dəʊniə]
 New Zealand [nju:'zi:lənd]
 Nicaragua [nikə'ræɡjvə]
 Niger ['naɪdʒə]
 Nigeria [naɪ'dʒɪəriə]
 Niue ['nju:əɪ]
 Norfolk Island ['nɔ:fək aɪləndz]
 Northern Mariana Islands [məri'ɑ:nə]
 Norway ['nɔ:weɪ]
 Oman [əv'mɑ:n]
 Pakistan [pɑ:kɪ'stɑ:n]
 Palau [pɑ:'lɑʊ]
 Palestinian Terr. [pæli'stɪniən]
 Panama ['pænə mɑ:], [pænə'mɑ:]
 Papua New Guinea ['pæpjvə nju: 'ɡɪni]
 Paraguay ['pærə ɡwɑɪ]

Peru [pə'ru:]
 Philippines [ˈfɪlə pi:nz]
 Pitcairn
 Poland [ˈpɒlənd]
 Portugal [ˈpɔ:tʃʊgəl]
 Puerto Rico [ˈpɜ:rtə'ri:kəʊ]
 Qatar [kə'tɑ:r]
 Reunion [ri:'ju:njən]
 Romania [rəʊ'meɪniə]
 Russia [ˈrʌʃə]
 Rwanda [rʊ'ɑ:ndə, -ændə]
 St. Helena [ˈhelənə]
 St. Kitts & Nevis
 St. Lucia
 St. Pierre & Miquelon [sənt piə ənd
 mi:kə'liən]
 St. Vincent & The Grenadines [ˈvɪnsənt
 ɡrənə'di:nz]
 Samoa [sə'məʊə]
 San Marino
 Sao Tome & Principe
 Saudi Arabia [ˈsɑ:di ə'reɪbiə]
 Senegal [ˈseni'ɡɔ:l]
 Serbia [ˈsɜ:biə]
 Seychelles [seri'felz]
 Sierra Leone [si'eərə li'əvni, li'əvn]
 Singapore [ˈsɪŋɡə'pɔ:]
 Slovakia [sləʊ'vɑ:kɪə]
 Slovenia [sləʊ'vi:nɪə]
 Solomon Islands [ˈsɒləmən 'aɪləndz]
 Somalia [səʊ'mɑ:liə]
 South Africa [ˈsəʊ ə'æfrɪkə]
 South Georgia & South Sandwich [ˈdʒɔ:dʒjə
 ˈsəʊ ə'sænwɪdʒ]
 Spain [speɪn]
 Sri Lanka [ˈsri:læŋkə]
 Sudan [su:'dæn, -dɑ:n]
 Suriname [ˈsvrɪ'nɑ:m]
 Svalbard & Jan Mayen Islands [ˈsvɑ:lba:r ənd
 jæn 'maɪən]
 Swaziland [ˈswɑ:zɪ lænd]
 Sweden [ˈswi:dən]
 Switzerland [ˈswɪtsələnd]
 Syrian Arab Republic [ˈsɪriən 'ærəb rɪ'pʌblɪk]
 Taiwan [ˈtaɪwɑ:n]
 Tajikistan [tɑ:dʒɪkɪ'stɑ:n]
 Tanzania [ˈtænzəniə]
 Thailand [ˈtaɪ lænd]
 Timor, East [ˈti: mɔ:, taɪ-]
 Togo [ˈtɒɡʊv]
 Tokelau [ˈtɒkələʊ]
 Tonga [ˈtɒŋɡə]
 Trinidad & Tobago [ˈtrɪni dæd ənd tə'beɪɡəʊ]
 Tunisia [tju:'ni:siə]
 Turkey [ˈtɜ:kɪ]
 Turkmenistan [ˈtɜ:kmeni'stɑ:n]
 Turks & Caicos Islands
 Tuvalu [tu:'vʌlu:]
 Uganda [ju'gændə]
 Ukraine [ju:'kreɪn]
 United Arab Emirates [ju:'naɪtɪd 'ærəb
 'emɪrɪts, e'mɪrɪts]
 United Kingdom [ju:'naɪtɪd 'kɪŋdəm]
 U.S. Minor Islands
 Uruguay [ˈjuvrə ɡwɑɪ]
 Uzbekistan [ˈvzbeki'stɑ:n]
 Vanuatu [ˈvænʉ: ætu:]
 Venezuela [ˈveni'zweɪlə]
 Viet Nam [ˈvjet 'nɑ:m, næm]
 Virgin Islands (British) [ˈvɜ:dʒɪn 'aɪləndz]
 Virgin Islands (U.S.) [ˈvɜ:dʒɪn 'aɪləndz]
 Wallis & Futuna Islands [ˈvʌlɪs]
 Western Sahara [ˈwestən sə'hɑ:rə]
 Yemen [ˈjemən]
 Zambia [ˈzæmbiə]
 Zimbabwe [zɪm'bɑ:bwi, -weɪ]

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN *ALSO*, *TOO*, AS WELL

You use **also**, **too**, or **as well** when you are giving more information about something.

Also

Also is usually used in front of a verb. If there is no auxiliary, you put **also** immediately in front of the verb, unless the verb is **be**.

*I **also** began to be interested in cricket.*
*They **also** helped out.*

If the verb is **be**, you put **also** after it.

*I **was also** an American.*
*Knowledge, which is in many ways our blessing, **is also** our curse.*

If there is an auxiliary, you put **also** after the auxiliary.

*From April you **will also have to** pay national insurance on the cost of the policy.*
*The basic symptoms of the illness **were also described** on the card.*

If there is more than one auxiliary, you put **also** after the first one.

*We'll **also be hearing** about the work of Una Woodruff.*
*If that light blows, then every other light on the circuit **will also have gone**.*

Also is sometimes put at the beginning of a clause.

*She has a reputation for brilliance. **Also**, she is gorgeous.*

Note that you never put **also** at the end of a clause.

Too

You usually put **too** at the end of a clause.

*Now the problem affects middle-class children, **too**.*
*It was a pretty play, and very sad **too**.*

In conversation, **too** is used after a word or phrase when you are making a brief comment on something that has just been said.

*“His father kicked him out of the house.” — “Quite right, **too**.”*
*“They’ve finished mending the road.” — “About time, **too!**”*

Too is sometimes put after the first word group in a clause.

*I wondered whether I **too** would become one of its victims. Physically, **too**, the peoples of the world are incredibly mixed.*

However, the position of **too** can make a difference to the meaning of a sentence. "I am an American **too**" can mean either "Like the person just mentioned, I am an American" or "Besides having the other qualities just mentioned, I am an American". However, "**I too** am an American" can only mean "Like the person just mentioned, I am an American".

*He was playing well, **too**.*

*Now we have the financial backing **too**.*

*Nerissa, **too**, felt miserable.*

*Macdonald, **too**, was alarmed by the violence.*

In British English, you do not put **too** immediately after a link verb or an auxiliary. You do not say, for example, "I am too an American". In American English **too** can be used in this way to contradict a negative statement.

*"Oh, you aren't fat," the stylish lady said. "Ooooo **I am too**," Mrs. Turpin said.*

You also do not put **too** at the beginning of a sentence.

As well

As well always goes at the end of a clause.

*Filter coffee is definitely better for your health than boiled coffee. And it tastes nicer **as well**.*

*They will have a rough year next year **as well**.*

Negatives

You do not usually use 'also', 'too', or 'as well' in negative clauses. You do not say, for example, "~~I'm not hungry and she's not hungry too~~". You say "I'm not hungry and she's not hungry **either**". You can also say "I'm not hungry and **neither is she**" or "I'm not hungry and **nor is she**".

*Teddy Boylan wasn't at the ceremony, **either**.*

*"I don't normally drink at lunch." — "**Neither do I**."*

*"No thank you, I don't smoke." — "**Nor do I**."*

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У КАРТЫ МИРА

AT THE MAP OF THE WORLD

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